Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,139—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	......	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	......	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of York	11000	.....	Oct. 1
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
B. Sandon Hall	8800	......	Oct. 11
C. City of Glasgow	9500	......	" 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	......	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6800	......	" 5
C. City of London	11000	......	" 26
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	......	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	......	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	5500	......	Jan. 8
B. Newby Hall	7500	......	" 14
B. Sutton Hall	7700	......	" 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	......	Feby. 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	March 4
C. City of Lahore	NEW	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	......	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* " 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	......
C. City of Manchester	8900	......	June 10
C. City of	...	......	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2-13 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation. No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight etc., apply to

& A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER. MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka ...	1695	Thurs.	15th Sept.	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi
Lhasa ...	2171	Fri.	16th "	6 a.m.	* direct.
Linga ...	2171	Mon.	19th "	11 a.m.	† P D & C M

* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 15th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 19th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, sailing on or about the 24th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th September, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Casanova	4th Oct.
X	X	X	27th Oct.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. 1911.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan "
SALAZIE	4,147	Biquier	16th Feb. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains;	To Sail on or about
Armand Behic	6,385	X	7th Oct. 1910.
Australien	6,365	X	4th Nov.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDÈZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st October.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st November.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	29th December.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice		Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	"	675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	"	545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	"	866 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice		350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	"	525
Intermediate Class to London	"	445
Intermediate Class to London and back	"	715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice		Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	"	675
Saloon Class to London	"	545 to 585 *
" Class to London and back	"	865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigasione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavissich	6017	24th Sept. 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co., Bombay

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

SHIPPING

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	"	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownagar.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)
JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA.
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

10 H.-P. NOISELESS NAPIER MOTORS.

The 10 H.-P. Model, the latest production made possible by an enlargement of the Napier Works, is an ideal car for doctors and others who require a car which may be absolutely relied upon under all conditions, but to whom high speed and great power are secondary considerations.

The Napier 10 H.-P. is made with the same absolute accuracy and the same perfect material as all other models from the same works. This fact ensures smooth and silent running on the road.

The price of this model is extremely moderate and every car is guaranteed for three years. It is Napier quality brought within the reach of the motorist of modest means.

The expenses of up-keep are also reduced to a minimum, so that they are actually less, mile for mile, for the user of a 10 H.-P. Napier than for the man who keeps a pony and trap.

Thus the consumption of petrol is extremely small. Lubrication is automatic, the most practical and economical system, and a gallon of lubricating oil is sufficient for a thousand miles; while the smooth-running effects such an economy in tyre troubles that the Manufacturers are prepared under agreed conditions to guarantee from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., greater Tyre mileage with Napier Cars than of any other make of car of equal weight and horse-power.

STYLES OF BODIES

THE NOISELESS NAPIER TWO-SEATER
THE NOISELESS NAPIER TOURING CAR
THE NOISELESS NAPIER LANDAULETTE
THE NOISELESS NAPIER SEDAN.

£ 225 OR RUPEES 3,375
is the price in London of the
10 H.-P. NOISELESS NAPIER CHASSIS including tyres.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPIER MOTOR CARS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

QUININE ELIXIR (ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,
RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairon (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	"	4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA.

GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL at the Lyons International Exhibition, 1902; MEMBER of the JURY and HORS CONCORS at the Marseilles International Exhibition, 1901; GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL at the Bordeaux International Exhibition, 1902; GOLD MEDAL at the Rome Exhibition, 1902; GOLD MEDAL at the Perugia Exhibition, 1901.

For those suffering from the effects of MALARIAL FEVER and in need of a Tonic, they could not do better than use THE ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA, the best known preparation of its kind prepared by the Firm of DE GIORGIO (Milano, Italy) who have been awarded the above mentioned Gold Medals and Honors.

THIS ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA is prepared from the best quality of the real CINCONA CALISAIA and is specially recommended by the highest Medical authorities as a Reconstituent and Tonic in all forms of ANEMIA, DISPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, NEVRASTENIA and in fact for all needing a real good Tonic, and it is also a high class Liqueur.

A small liqueur glass before meals will have the desired EFFECT.

Price, Rs. 5-6 per Litre Bottle. Price, Rs. 2-14 per Half Litre Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED
KILN DRIED FLOUR
in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS
VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 31 of 1909.

MOOLIBAI ....Plaintiff
Versus
CHUNILAL PITAMBER.................Defendant.

Suit No. 349 of 1909.

R. D. Sethna ....Plaintiff
Versus
PITAMBER DULOHHARAM and others, Defendants.

Suit No. 392 of 1909.

R. D. SETHNA ....Plaintiff
Versus
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA and another..........................Defendants.

Suit No. 546 of 1908.

CHUNILAL PITAMBER....................Plaintiff
Versus
BAI SUNTOKE..........................Defendant.

Suit No. 1035 of 1908.

CHUNILAL PITAMBER ....Plaintiff
Versus
BAI SUNTOKE..........................Defendant.

In appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 31 of 1909.
Appeal No. 9 of 1909.

CHUNILAL PITAMBER ....Appellant
versus
MOOLIBAI..........................Respondent.

Suit No. 31 of 1909.
Appeal No. 13 of 1909.

CHUNILAL PITAMBER ....Appellant
versus
MOOLIBAI ....Respondent
and
Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Applicants.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above Suit on the 27th day of November, 1909, it was ordered interalia that Chunilal Pitamber should forthwith pay to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, the sum of Rs. 9,724-2-0 being the balance of their taxed costs of the above mentioned Suits and Appeal due by him.

And whereas by a Warrant of sale, dated the 2nd day of February, 1910, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the said Chunilal Pitamber in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and taxed land, together with the messuages, tenements, or buildings standing thereon, situate and fronting the Kandawadi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, under Collector's Old No. 17, 17, New Nos. $\frac{C.}{81, 82}$, Old Survey Nos. 525, 525, New Survey No. $\frac{4}{7494}$, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East and North by the property of Bai Deokorebai, on the West by Naranwadi, and on the south by Kandawadi Street. The buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality, under D Ward Nos. 904, Street No. 72 at 80, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of Mr. Chunilal Pitamber and his tenants.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October, 1910, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Chunilal Pitamber in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. The claim of the Collector of Bombay for Rs. 1-3-9, against the property for the year ended 9th June, 1910.

2. The claim of the firm of Nagardas Dalchharam as attaching creditors before judgment pursuant to Chamber order, dated 2nd November, 1909, in High Court Suit No. 1000 of 1909, in which the said firm claims from the said Chunilal Pitamber, a sum of Rs. 23,755-8-6 and interest. A decretal order of reference has been passed in the said suit on the 15th day of July, 1910.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Chunilal Pitamber, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Chunilal Pitamber have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Applicants have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 14th day of September, 1910.

H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the Appellant.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

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A. C. W. FOSBERY, M.I.C.E.,
Acting Chief Engineer.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1910.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1910, at the rate of Rs. 30 (thirty) per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after THURSDAY the 15th September next, at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Hornby Row, Fort, during office hours on production of the share-certificates to shareholders whose names will stand on the Register of shares on the 8th proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 20th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & COMPANY,
AGENTS,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 30th August, 1910.

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

THE POST OF SUPERINTENDENT of this Institution having fallen vacant, applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the Secretary on or before the 1st October, 1910. Salary Rs. 200 per month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10, to Rs. 250 per month, with free quarters.

By Order,
KRISHNARAO R. JAYAKAR,
Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THE CASE
OF
REBELLIOUS SUSAN.

BAND OF THE 1st GLOSTERS,
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1909.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed	£19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded.	£4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	"	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	"	273,119
Annual Income ...	"	1,422,802
Assets ...	"	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	"	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 9
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 9
Monthly ...	" 2 8	2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	4	5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, September 13.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	... 80 11-16+1-8
3 per cent. Rentes ...	... 97 3-4 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 94 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Government Securities	63 3-8unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	... 24 7-16+1-16
Do. 2 months hence ...	24 9-16+1-16

Closing Tone of Silver—Firm, moderate enquiry for China.

Silver in New York ...	... 53+1-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	—25-23—1 2
Do. Berlin	...20·44 1-2—1-2
Do. New York	... 4·86 1-4+1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	...3 p.c. 9-6-1910.
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	2 7-8—1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	3 3-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 1-4—1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 7-8 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 7-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	... 1 3-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 36 days' sight (Bank buying rate) ...	1-3-29-32 unchgd

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

MANCHESTER, September 13.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots...	... Dull.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet but steady.
Total Sales	... 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	300
Sales of East India ...	... 50
Imports	...13,000
Mid-Americans	... 8-18—4
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	... 12 11-16+5-8

Cotton Delivery	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
	7·12	6·90	6·84
	+1	unchgd	+1
Mid. Uplands	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
	6·81	6·81	6·81
G. O. C.	+1	+1	+1
	M.-A.	A.-M.	
Liverpool	6·82	6·82	6·82
	+2	+2	+1

NEW YORK, September 10.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	39,000
Do Last year	41,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	......
Do. Exports to Continent ...	1,000
Spot Cotton—	... 13-85—5

Futures at New York .... Oct. 12·99 unchgd.
Do at New York .... Dec. 12·95—1
} Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on limited offerings.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	... 13 3-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct.	... 12·91+1
Do. do. Dec.	... 12·88—1

Closing tone of Futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Karachi.—36 3-4 Sept.-Oct.—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

SEEDS.

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 77
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 72 1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 10 1-2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 7-5—Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags, ... 14 4 1-2
Months of Shipment, Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	— £ 67
Yellow Metal	... d 5 15-16

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is upwards by Rs. 25 lacs.

EXCHANGE.

Market opened steady at 1s. 4d. for T. T. and demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Demand was available at 1s. 4 1-32d. but very little business is passing.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready...	... 1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward ...	...1s. 4 1-16d. Nov.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ...	... 1s. 4 7-32d.
„ „ Forward ...	...1s. 4 5-16d. Jan
„ 6 m/s Ready ...	1s. 4 3-8d.
Francs 3 m/s „ ...	... 173 1-4
Marks 3 m/s „ ...	... 138 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 132 3-4
„ Shanghai ...	... 178 1-4
„ Japan ...	... 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper rate opened at 95-2 ready and 94-15 forward and has declined to 95-0 and 94-13 respectively with small business passing.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London advanced by 1-16 at 24 7-16 for ready and 24 9-16 for forwards and New York was also up by 1-8 at 53.

Locally the silver market opened easier at Rs. 71-8-0, but there being more sellers both locally and upcountry prices declined to Rs. 71-6-0 at the close. Demand for ready was moderate.

The Gold market remained easier with a nominal demand and prices fluctuated a little.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
9 touch Fakirsets	23	7	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	24	0	6
National Bank	24	2	0
Chartered Bank	24	1	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	0	6
Do. Dragon ...	15	0	0
Australian	24	2	0
English Gold	24	2	0
Native Bullion	24	1	9
Indian Specie Bank	24	2	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71	6	0
117 Penny Ready	71	5	0
Local per tola ...	0	11	0
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	71	6	0
Second do	71	9	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Steady, Demand good and prices advanced by an anna.
Rapeseed.—Quiet but steady.
Wheat.—Quiet.
Mourasseed, Castorseed and Cottonseed.—Steady.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 13 5 0
Linseed, Small ...	„ 13 1 0
Linseed, Brown ...	„ 13 9 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi ...	„ 6 12 0
Brown Cawnpore ...	„ 6 11 0
Yellow do. ...	„ 7 9 0
Do. Gujarat ...	„ 7 14 0
Brown Katni ...	„ 7 8 0
Poppyseed ...	„ 10 6 0
Castorseed ...	„ 41 0 0
WHEAT—	
Pissi ...	„ 33 to 35
Hard Red ...	„ 32 to 34
Yellow Hinganghat ...	„ 53 to 58
Rai Khandesh— ...	„ 70 to 90
Mowraseed ...	„ 7 9 0
Groundnuts ...	„ 44 0 0
Cottonseed ...	„ 25 to 27
Maize ...	„ 18 to 19
Wheat Yellow ...	„ 40 to 42
Khandwa ...	„ 40 to 45
Bajaro ...	„ 27 to 31
Joowar ...	„ 22 to 23
Gram ...	„ 22 to 26
Minbara ...	„ 53 to 55
Brown Jubbulpore ...	„ 45 to 46
Brown Meggi ...	„ 48 to 50
Kabra ...	„ 44 to 48
Black Katni ...	„ 43 to 45
Myrabollams ...	„ 18 to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 13th September:—

Wheat	22,483	cwts
Linseed	3,153	„
Rapeseed	4,895	„
Gingellyseed	164	„
Poppyseed	1,484	„
Groundnuts	351	„
Castorseed	4,305	„
Rice	371	„
Myrabollams	3,370	„
Cottonseed	4,499	„
Mowraseed	1,134	„
Gram	2,651	„
Joowar	251	„
Maize	42	„

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,530
India	65 1-2
Indian Specie	51
Bank of Burma	124

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	152 1-2
New Berar	580

MISSELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S & T. C. Ordinary ...	103
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference ...	167
Bombay Steam Navigation Pref.	292 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16
Telephone Co	39 1-2
Treacher and Co, ...	510

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka...	117
Ahmedabad-Prantej...	620
Tapti Valley...	475

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 2 points up and New York declined by 5 and New York futures were unchanged and 1 down. Our market at Colaba was easier and demand from the mills and exporters being nominal prices declined by Rs. 2 to 3.

Liverpool opener showed 1 to 2 points down. The market for futures remained steady. Good Broach opened at Rs.291, but sellers being nominal declined to Rs. 290 1-2 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases.—

200	Volkart Bros	...Nagpur	283
200	do.	...Kuranja	284
100	do.	...Oomra	285
100	Globe Mills	...Sawjin	302
100	Pitit Mills	... do.	318
100	Shorabji Mills	...Akola	269
100	Cohinoor Mill	...Bengal	262
125	Elphinstone Mill	...Comptah	303
100	D Sassoon Mill	... do	306
100	G Cotton and Co	...Akola	255
200	Ralli Bros	...Shenabad	258
100	do.	...Bengal	258

Bengal Hand Gin, Fine	260
„ F Good	250
Bengal Machine Gin, Fine	272
„ F Good	262
Sind Punjab Fine	272
„ F Good	262
Khandesh Fine	273
„ F Good	263
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	282
„ F Good	272
Akola Khangaum Fine	280
„ F Good	270
Amraoti Fine	280
„ F Good	270
Yeotmal Fine	290
„ F Good	280
Nagpur	292
od	282
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	295
„ F Good	285
Methia Fine	273
„ F Good	263
Broach Gin Fine	307
„ F Good	297
Sawginned Good	307
Westerns H. G.	308
Do M G	297
Broach Good FUTURES	290 1-2
Bengal F G	225

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 13th September:—

Khandeish ...	... Bales
Central India ...	... „
Barsi and Nagur ...	... „
Berar ...	... „
Central Provinces ...	... „
Oomras ...	... „
Dholera ...	... „
Broach ...	... „
Coompta and Dharwar ...	... „
Westerns ...	274 „
Bengals (N. W. P.) ...	— „
Rajputana... ...	... „
Sind ...	... „
Persian ...	... „
Egyptian ...	... „
Other sorts ...	... „
Total...	274 „

LIVERPOOL, September 14.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	... Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 6,000
Total Imports	... 9,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Sept.—Oct.	... 7·11+1
Oct.—Nov.	... 6·88—2
Nov.—Dec.	... 6·82—2
Dec.—Jan.	... 6·79—2
Jan.—Feb.	... 6·79—2
Feb.—Mar.	... 6·79—2
Mar.—Apl.	... 6·80—2
Apl.—May	... 6·80—2
May.—June	... 6·80—2

FREIGHT.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	14 0	15 0
Dunkirk ...	14 0	15 0
Havre ...	16 0	18 0
Hull ...	13 0	......
Liverpool ...	16 0	16 6
Marseilles ...	16 0	16 6
Genoa ...	16 6	18 0
London ...	14 0	......
Hamburg ...	16 0	16 6
Trieste ...	......	......
Venice ...	......	......
Open Ports ...	......	......
Oct.		15 0
Nov.		15 0
Dec.-Jan.-Mar.		14 9

The market is firm.

METALS.

Market remains steady and if demand originates prices are expected to advance.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs.53 4
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	21, 28	„ 44 14 a
	35, 42	„ 45 0 b
	49, 56	„ 44 10 c
Tin Ingots ...		„ 43 12
Spelter S M, M M, J, G		to 44 0
		„ 18 8
Georgahutte ...		„ 22 0
Copper Ingots K S ...		„ 47 12
Copper Sheetings... lbs. 8. 10. 12, 14		„ 60 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 10-12		„ 46 0
10-12 14-16		„ 48 0

a Rex b Eng c Crusaur

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th September, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	29	33,665
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	24	28,296

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st August 1910 in India and in England amounted to £18,966,905, and was held in the following form :—

1	Rupees in India equivalent to at £1= Rs. 15)............	£ 2,534,302
2	Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	£ 1,475,118
3	British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds	£ 14,957,485
	Total...	18,966,905

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 10th September 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 3rd September 1910 :—

	September 3. Rs.	September10 Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,18,46,826	10,834,060
Other Deposits	12,26,81,420	124855520
Post Bills	12,103	11,233
Sundries	18,50,757	18,92,717
Rs....	15,68,91,106	15,80,93,530
ASSETS.		
Government Securities......	1,91,03,851	1,90,85,740
Otherauthorised Securities.	20,21,041	20,02,726
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,49,34,484	1,48,60,212
Loans do. do.	4,44,89,246	4,34,64,807
Bills discounted and purchased	1,77,42,457	1,75,73,027
Dead Stocks	2,85,321	2,85,361
Stamps	4,826	4,979
Bullion	5,79,318	5,51,073
Balance with other Banks.	2,59,222	2,69,162
Sundries	1,27,792	1,50,481
Cash	5,73,43,548	5,98,46,462
	15,68,91,106	15,80,93,530

THE YOKOHOMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

The Bank has received telegraphic advice that at the half yearly meeting held in Yokohama on the 10th instant a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum was declared for the six months ended 30th June 1910, Yen 350,000 being placed to Reserve and Yen 1,173,000 carried forward.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 15th September.

776. Signalling.—To-day, Thursday the 15th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

777. Rifle Meeting—The Bengal Punjab Rifle Meeting will be held at Meerut from the 9th to 19th November 1910. Programme can be seen at Head-Quarters. Entries closed on the 15th October. Any member wishing to enter will please forward his name to Head-Quarters.

778. Subscriptions Wreath.—All subscriptions towards the wreath sent on the occasion of the funeral of his late Majesty King Edward VII on behalf of the Army in India must reach the Adjutant's Office to-day the 15th instant otherwise they cannot be included.

779. Boxing.—The Annual Boxing Tournament of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment will be held at Colaba, on or about the 5th October 1910.

Open to all Troops, Regulars and Volunteers in the Southern Army and Royal Navy in Port. Programme can be seen at Head-Quarters. Entrances fees nil.

780. Resignation—The undernamed having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps :—
No 6658 Vol E Good, "C" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th September.

143. Lecture.—A lecture will be delivered by Capt. C. Scaife, R.A.M.C. in the R.G.A. Lecture Room Colaba, on Tuesday, 20th September, at 12 noon. Subject—Sanitation.

All members are invited to attend.

NOTICES.

The following match has been arranged :—

Cricket.

BVA vs. Bombay City Police, on the Oval on Sunday, 18th September, at 2-15 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

A B V A Football Club Dinner will be held at Monginis at 8-30 p. m. on Friday, 16th September.

All members are cordially invited to attend. Those wishing to do so will kindly notify Sergt Venn, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, by Friday noon at the latest.

Tickets—Rs 3. Mess dress optional.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C.,
COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th September.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 17th instant from 4 p.m.

2. There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next, the 20th instant, at 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress,—Khaki a hunting saddles.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th September 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	14	9	10 a.m.	5	48
Teheran ...	14	12	5 a. m.	2	23
Suez	14	0	15 p. m.	...	39

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Yunnan and Weining. (14-9-1910).

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SIMPSON—August 25, at Herne Bay, Kent, the wife F D Simpson, I C S, Judge, Gorakhpur, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 26m ; Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 8-54m., 8-20a. ; Low water, 1-44m. 3-11a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Triangular Cricket Match : Parsis vs. Hindus.
Nasik Cases, Special Tribunal, High Court, 11 a.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph : "The Call of the Blood' 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10.

Maxim : "Recreation should not be our business but fit us for it."

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 2nd instant, which left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday the 17th instant.

MONSOON SATURDAY CONCERTS.—At the Y. M. C. A. Central Branch on Saturday evening next the 17th instant, at 9-15 p.m., the last of the series of "Popular" Concerts will be given. A good programme has been arranged. Admission As 8.

"AN EVENING WITH THE LANTERN AND GRAMAPHONE."—At the Y. M. C. A. Central Branch, Wodehouse Road, Fort, will take the place of the usual Men's Meeting to-day, Thursday, at 9-15 p. m. A number of Biblical slides will be projected and explained ; a suitable programme of gramaphone records will be given. All men are invited to attend. Admission free.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—Hasam Yusub was training a new horse at Chowpatti Sands on Tuesday morning when the horse broke loose and bolted. While going over the Sandhurst Bridge, a Hindu woman, (55), was knocked down by the horse. She was taken to the hospital suffering from serious injuries to her head and fracture of the right arm. The horse was secured at Charni Road.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. "Fenay Lodge," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 17th instant, instead of on the 13th instant as previously notified. Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per s. s. "Surada," will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m on Sunday, the 18th instant.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN GLEE CLUB CONCERT.—Under the auspices of the above Glee Club, a concert will be given in the C. M. S. Hall (by kind permission) Procter Road, Girgaum, at 6. p.m. on Saturday next, 17th instant. A varied programme of Indian and European-music had been arranged, and the proceeds will be divided among the Christian Endeavour Societies of the United Free Church and American Mission, the C. M. S. Forward movement Fund, and the Indian Branches of the Y. M. C. A. The authorities make this appeal to the public to support this effort. Admission Re. 1, As 8. and As. 4.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Ecce iterum Crispinus! It really seems as though the histrionic instinct were quite irrepressible. At all events, Bombay players should be interested by the announcement that local amateurs, who have already figured effectively on the stage, are about to put forth another effort. This time the piece selected is "The Case of Rebellious Susan," one of the most successful comedies of Henry Arthur Jones. Written as long ago as 1894, this play has lately been revived at the Criterion. It treats of a particular phase of the marriage question and incidentally of wholesome latter-day feminism, with much humour and some satire. The author, *castigat ridendo mores*, in spite of the disclaimer, set forth in a rather audacious preface, where he suggests that the moral of his drama (if there be a moral) will not be found altogether pleasant. But he further introduces to us some robust characters, in contrast with whom the more aesthetic and highly-strung types show up in still greater relief. Nor is there wanting the essential touch of tragedy. To adumbrate the plot with any precision would be an injustice to players, and at present we must content ourselves with assuring the public that they have the opportunity of spending an enjoyable evening at the Empire Theatre, while at the same time they will confer a benefit on a most deserving but necessitous charity.

ABDUL WAHED SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay has adopted a scheme of scholarships, provided by the fund to commemorate the election of Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed as Sheriff of Bombay. A sum of Rs. 7,000, it will be remembered, was collected for the entertainment of the new Sheriff, but he generously suggested that this money to which he was prepared to add Rs. 2,000 should be devoted to the encouragement of Mahomedan education. Accordingly this fund of Rs. 9,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, and they will offer scholarships on the following conditions :—(1) That the Scholarships should be awarded to five Mahomedan students studying in the Anjuman High School, each of Rs. 5 per month tenable for one year. (2) That one Scholarship should be awarded to one student in the 5th standard, two Scholarships in the 6th and two in the 7th standard. (3) That one Scholarship Rs. 5 should be awarded to a poor Mahomedan student in the 6th standard of the Poona High School, through the Managing Committee of the Anjuman, Poona. (4) That the Scholarships should be awarded to such promising poor students as the Managing Committee of the Anjuman, may from time to time determine on condition that the students prosecutes their studies in the Anjuman School during the whole period that they draw the amount of Scholarships.

IT is announced that the Wright Brothers have finished the construction of a new aeroplane which can carry five people. The brothers intend to make long flights with this machine, in which they say passengers will be as comfortable as in a Pullman car.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"Last Tuesday news being brought that a panther had killed a calf in a village about six miles from Jeypore, the Kumar Maharajah went out in the evening and occupied a machan near the kill. Just at dusk the panther appeared and the Kumar had a shot at it, wounding it desperately in the shoulder. It managed, however, to get away into the scrub. The next morning the Kumar went out after it, and had it beaten out of the jungle, and after an exciting chase shot it in the chest. It was a young animal about 5ft. long. This is the third panther the Kumar has killed.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar presided yesterday at a special sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of the following work:—

RE SORABJI DHANJIBHOY.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent's interim order, which expired some day this week, was extended.

RE NASSARWANJI B. COLAH.

Mr. Mankar appeared for the insolvent and applied to present a petition and for an adjudication order. The learned counsel said that the petition was presented to the Chief Clerk who refused to entertain it on the ground that it must be made on a regular court day. The insolvent had given notice for the present application and he now applied under Section 10 of the Insolvency Act to apply for the adjudication order. The insolvent was on the criminal side of the jail and he wanted to file his petition as soon as he could.

His Lordship : What are his acts of insolvency ?

Mr. Mankar: The insolvent is unable to pay his debts.

His Lordship : The insolvent is now under police prosecution. How did it happen?

Mr. Mankar said that he did not know. There must be decrees against him. Mr. Mankar said that the insolvent previous to this had filed his petition in the Insolvency Court, but for want of prosecution it was dismissed. In such cases before a petition was filed, the Clerk of the Court refused to entertain such petitions without an order of the Court being obtained. The learned Counsel contended such an order from the Court was not necessary under the new Act.

His Lordship entertained the petition and made the adjudication order.

RE MOWJI LILADHAR.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an order for restoring the matter on board.

Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia opposed the application. The learned Counsel said that he was instructed in the matter to oppose the final discharge of the insolvent, but before we could come to Court from Mr. Justice Beaman's Court, the rule was discharged as the insolvent did not appear.

His Lordship ordered the matter to be restored on board on the insolvent paying the opposing creditor's costs of the last Court day.

RE SORABJI DADABHOY LAM.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia appeared for the insolvent and applied for the personal discharge of the insolvent.

The insolvent was sworn and was given his personal discharge.

RE BURJORJI CAWASJI POSTWALLA.

Mr. Mankar, for the opposing creditor, Messrs. F. Fischer and Company, applied for a week's adjournment on the ground that he wished to call certain witnesses.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, opposed the application, observing that the opposing creditor had taken no steps to call these witnesses since June last.

His Lordship granted the application and said that he would grant no more adjournment.

RE C. J. DEMETRACOPULO.

His Lordship then commenced the hearing of the insolvency of C. J. Demetracopulo.

Mr. S. G. Welinkar appeared for the insolvent ; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, appeared for C. Bojjiano; Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for Mr. S. R. Bomanji.

The hearing of this insolvency, the facts of which have already been published, is proceeding.

POLICE COURT.

LARGE DEAL IN COCAINE.

A Doctor in Trouble.

Before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Detective Inspector Sullivan charged Mr. Robert Harrison, lately a Commander of a Government dredger in Madras and Dr. Pius Fonseca, L. M. and S., Physician, Bombay, with selling cocaine, weighing about 320 ounces and valued at Rs. 6,615, without a license from the Collector.

Mr. Smith, Assistant Collector, was present. Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Oliviera, pleaders, appeared for the first and the second accused respectively.

The complaint was that on receiving certain information, Mr. Smith, with Inspector Sullivan and several Excise Inspectors, went near the premises of Kemp and Company, at Byculla, at 9 o'clock on Monday night. They saw both accused enter a godown next to the Kemp Company buildings. When they came out they were arrested. Their persons were searched and currency notes of the value of Rs. 6,615 (which had previously been marked) were found on the first accused and the drug was found with on one Mahomed Patel who was specially sent by the authorities to purchase the cocaine from the accused.

The first accused pleaded that the second accused had deceived him. He was told by Dr. Fonseca that he had a large deal on and there was a dispute of Rs. 2 in the price. He asked him to do him a favour by being present at the time of the transaction. He was not told by the doctor what the transaction was. He was only told that he should say the price was Rs. 21. By his so doing the purchaser, he was led to believe, would be affected. Accordingly he went with the doctor on Friday night to the place. The doctor came out with a Mahomedan and the accused told him the price was Rs. 21. The Mahomedan, whose name was Bux, said that the purchaser was not there at the time. They next went to the Amateur Billiard Club and had some drinks. On Monday night he was asked to do the same thing. They first went to the billiard room and thence to the godown. Bux lit the candle. Two other Mahomedans came there with a portmanteau and a bundle. The bundle was opened and contained blue packets. One man cut open a bundle with the point of a knife and a small quantity of white powder was taken out. The accused averred that until then he did not know it was cocaine. He had not seen cocaine before. The bundle was weighed. It was 19 lbs. and 11-3. Bux took the weight and Dr. Fonseca checked it. Money was paid by the other man. The money was placed near the scales. The doctor was going to take it when Bux asked the accused to take it. Dr. Fonseca also told him to take the money and keep it with him. The whole amount—Rs. 6,615—was in currency notes. When they were coming out Dr. Fonseca asked Bux to blow out the candle. The accused suspected something wrong immediately and said to the doctor, "this is a trap." They then came out and were arrested by Inspector Sullivan. The accused said he had been in Bombay since the 17th May and was unemployed at present.

Dr. Fonseca pleaded guilty. He explained that since last January an Italian whom he did not know had been after him to get rid of a quantity of cocaine he had with him. Dr. Fonseca refused to purchase it. On the 7th instant, when the Italian called again the doctor took him to a Club where he understood a Mahomedan was willing to purchase. The parties had a conference but there was some dispute as to the price. Rs. 20 were offered by the intending purchaser and the Italian demanded Rs. 22. Patel suggested a compromise and said "let it be Rs. 21. The purchaser was to be convinced that the Italian wanted Rs. 21, The rest of the story, Dr. Fonseca said, was told by Captain Harrison (the first accused) and it was substantially correct.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, an immediate witness summons was issued against Barivali Carlo, the Italian.

Inspector Sullivan then led evidence.

Mr. S. P. Smith, Assistant Collector of Abkari, deposed to his having sent Sub-Inspector S. V. Patel, a Mahomedan subordinate, with marked currency notes to purchase cocaine from the accused, and to the subsequent arrest of the accused.

Sub-Inspector Patel stated that he had several meetings with the second accused before the purchase of cocaine was completed.

Barivali Carlo, steward on board the Italian steamer, "Dommico Balduino," denied having had anything to do with the cocaine. Dr. Fonseca came to him to enquire if he could get cocaine for him, and he said, "No."

Judgment in the case was reserved till to-day, and the bail of the accused was enhanced from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500 each.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

The monsoon has again become active in south Bombay, and the north-east of the Peninsula, but the depression in Bay continues to be unimportant. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Eastern, Bengal, Orissa, the Bihar, the south of the Central Provinces, Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, and fairly general in Assam, while there have been a few falls in Upper Burma, Bengal Proper Chota Nagpur, the extreme south of Rajputana, Mysore and Madras. The principal amounts are :—Tavoy, had four inches ; Rangoon and Akyab, one and a half; Silchar, four ; Tezpur and Bampalpur one ; Darjeeling, Pathna, Raipur, Poona and Sholapur, one and a half ; Jagdalpur, two ; Nizabad, and Hanumkonda, two.

Forecast.—A diminution of rainfall in the north-west of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered...	63·31	56·88	58·05	49·36
Wednesday, 14th September.	0·53	1·25	0·90	1·13
Total	63·84	58·13	58·95	50·49
Same date last year	80·80	76·44	88·43	62·63

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL
September 14.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·70	58·31	58·67	75·15

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th September, giving date for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch records 0·22" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—General rain has fallen in the southern half of the division; Akola has had 0·16," Amraoti 0·25," Nagpur 0·23," Chanda 0·55" and Raipur 1·27". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall night temperature is normal.

The Konkan,—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 1·13," Ratnagiri 0·20," Mormugao 0·15" and Karwar 0·71." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been widespread ; Malegaon has had 0·72" Ahmednagar 1·42", Poona 0·19", Sholapur 1·32", Bijapur 0·46", Aurangabad 0·30", Nizamabad 3·79" and Hyderabad 0·11". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect ; night temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Weather is very slightly disturbed in south Hyderabad and rainfall has been widespread in the southern half of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the north Madras Coast. Nearly general rain has fallen also in the Konkan, but in Malabar precipitation has been only local. Isolated showers have fallen in west Central India.

Nearly general rain is likely in Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan and the Konkan and local rain in Malabar, the Madras Deccan, the south Central Provinces and on the north Madras Coast.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations,	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (13th Sept).........	94·6	86·1	...	...
Jask	92·3	81·3	...	...
Muskat (13th Sept.)	94·3	83·6	...	...
Multan.........	99·3	77·5	...	1·64
Rawalpindi	93·4	71·9	...	26·93
Lahore	99·9	76·2	...	11·32
Sirsa.........	98·3	73·6	0·01	7·79
Ambala	92·5	75·0	...	26·39
Delhi	90·7	76·2	...	20·63
Agra.........	94·0	77·0	...	19·20
Mainpuri.........	96·8	77·0	...	17·12
Jhansi	92·5	77·5	...	27·39
Cawnpore	93·2	77·5	...	25·42
Allahabad	92·6	79·0	...	21·53
Jacocabad	100·6	76·3	...	2·36
Karachi	85·0	76·0	...	12·16
Ajmer	87·4	74·2	...	16·08
Jaipur	94·2	73·1	...	13·65
Kotah	93·5	77·1	...	24·12
Bhuj.........	91·6	72·0	...	20·42
Dwarka	84·8	77·7	...	13·61
Veraval	84·1	75·3	...	14·44
Rajkot	92·0	68·5	...	31·39
Bhavnagar Para	93·6	74·0	...	24·12
Surat	87·1	75·1	...	?
Ahmedabad	92·6	74·7	...	23·72
Deesa	95·3	72·4	...	23·23
Neemuch	90·0	70·8	0·23	27·88
Indore	88·6	70·1	...	26·19
Jubbulpore	89·3	75·3	...	36·63
Saugor	88·1	73·5	...	29·51
Hoshangabad	89·1	72·9	...	44·42
Khandwa.........	90·7	74·1	...	19·06
Akola	84·2	72·1	0·16	27·01
Amraoti	82·8	72·3	0·25	29·84
Nagpur.........	80·6	74·8	0·23	45·48
Chanda	84·5	74·5	0·55	?
Raipur.........	88·7	76·1	1·27	53·78
Bombay	82·1	76·4	1·13	50·49
Ratnagiri.........	83·3	73·4	0·20	73·24
Mormugao	83·5	73·2	0·15	72·63
Karwar	82·8	73·0	0·71	101·97
Malegaon.........	84·4	69·5	0·72	21·20
Ahmednagar.........	80·4	66·5	1·42	24·85
Poona	84·0	65·3	0·19	22·49
Sholapur	75·8	68·4	1·32	16·90
Bijapur	77·2	68·2	0·46	12·48
Belgaum	77·8	64·6	...	32·79
Aurangabad.........	80·2	67·7	0·30	22·27
Nizamabad (Indur)	82·4	70·2	3·79	31·31
Hyderabad	79·3	70·7	0·11	18·03
Mangalore	83·3	69·8	0·09	97·05
Calicut	81·3	73·6	0·09	69·48
Cochin.........	86·7	75·3	0·27	?
Colombo	86·5	76·5	...	13·51
Masulipatam	87·3	76·7	0·55	27·77
Bellary	86·0	71·3	...	10·39
Cuddapah	87·2	74·1	0·03	29·39
Madras	90·5	78·0	0·05	17·81
Bangalore	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	85·4	69·3	...	5·97
Trichinopoly	91·1	74·8	...	14·29
Negapatam	...	...	...	...

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 14th September was 29·795 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Weakened Vitality
Impoverished Blood

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for a well-known city missionary, who writes :

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Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
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Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
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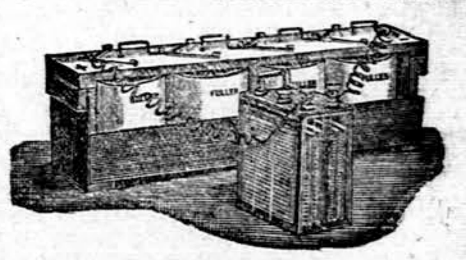

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 9th, 10th and 12th September 1910 respectively should be regarded as Full Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing ......Comdr MacLean ...Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr W B Huddleston...R I M
R I M S Hardinge......Comdr R Stocken ....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Danson Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Palinarus......Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 14.

Avala ....2385 Canham ....P & O S N Co
Badric ....1613 Jones..........G Jeewanji & Sons
Braziliana.........2438 Snowdon...Greaves Cotton & Co
Bullmouth.........2607 Powell......W & A Graham & Co
Berne..............1899 Batrand .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Caithness ....2222 Proctor ...W & A Graham & Co
Feliciana ....2765 Falck ....T Morrison & Co
Goalpara............358 Whitehead..............M M & Co
Harpenden ....2302 Cromack......Andrew Yuel & Co
Hatumat ....2584 Peters.........Andrew Yuel & Co
Maroa ....2437 Adams ....T Morrison & Co
Nairnng ....2862 Corkhill ....T Morrison & Co
Naimi ....2522 Hallet ....E & A M Jeewanji
Quiloa ....3442 Stewart ....M M & Co
Shah Ameer......1922 Halse ....B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan ......2566 Born............B & H S N & Co
Saifi................502 Willoughley....B & H S N & Co
Valdura...........3594 McDougall...W&A Graham & Co
Vadala ....2164 Robins ....M M & Co
Waroonga.........1609 Chappell...................M M & Co
Wardha............2551 Archdeacon...............M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Harport	2503	Lamb	Dunkirk	23 9	J Mackintosh & Co
B Arabistan	1819	Co el	Antwerp	17-9	W & A Graham & Co
C & R Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Hull	23 9	J Finlay & Co
F Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	18-9	M M & Co
H Majidi	1857	Newby	Jeddah	24 9	B & P S N & Co
K Dunbarmoor	2331	Barton	Hamburg Middlesborough	16-9	W & A G Co
L Islami	1605	Green	Repairing		B & P S N & Co
M Sibirien	2032	De Lorme	Jeddah	16-9	B & PS N & Co
N Milwaukee	4183	Smith	Barrow-in-Furness	3 10	W & A Graham & Co
P Braunfels	3558	Schmidt	Hamberg	22 9	W & A Graham & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	16-9	W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino	2684	Dante	Genoa	15-9	Florio & R S N & Co
4 Ischia	2481	Belsito	Honkong	16 9	F Rubattino Line
6 President	2086	Jacobson	Durban	15-9	A Strandes & Co
7 Bingo Maru	3873	Parsons	Kobe	23 9	N Y Kaisha
12&13 Persia	4198	Haughton	London	24-9	P & O S N Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	15 9	M M & Co
15 Sangola	3349	Stunt	Calcutta	15-9	M M & Co
H W P D					
Satrunji	547	Esmail	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
Courland	760	Ebrahim	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Dawood	B'Nager	14 9	B S N Co
Indravati	513	Fakeera	Mangalore	16 9	Bo S N Co Ld
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	17 9	Bo S N Co Ld
M W D D					
Indiana	2502	Parker	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
H W V D					
Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	16 9	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
	Goalpara	Whitehead	Busehra, Sept. 2
	Ariosto	Bradley	Middlesbrough, Aug. 10
	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi, Sept. 12

The following vessel obtain his portclearance on Wednesday:—

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Goalpara, for Persian Gulf.
" Salsette, for Aden.
" Maroa, for Liverpool etc.
" Bodlewell, for Rangoon.
" Bingo Maru, for China.
" Ariosto, for Hull.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Markgraf left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Africa, from Trieste, left Aden on the 13th instant, and is due here on the 29th instant, at 6 a.m.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From.
8	Clan Stuart	Calcutta
12	Clan Maclachan	London
12	Thongwa	Straits

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—4 bales wool, M Ruttansee, 95 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 2 bales wool, MacNeill and Co; 1 bale wool, W and A Graham and Co; 30 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 125 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR BOSTON.

Massilia s—3 1-2 cwt myrabolams, P K Lalkaka and Co

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—18 cwt wax, 90 cwt dragoon blood, S Bhimji; 320 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, F Canji; 86 cases bristles, Nizamudin and Co; 1,950 cwts wheat flour, W and A Graham and Co; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, T Memrazi; 12 bales skins, P E Boyce and Sons; 6,280 cwts castorseed and 1,520 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—19 bales twist, Swadeshi Mills and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—49 cwts chutney, F Nowroji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Harport s—600 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR HAMBURG.

Harport s—660 bales cotton, 700 cwts mustardseed 798 cwts ajawanseed and 310 cwts poppyseed, Volkert Bros 3,000 cwts linseed and 16,000 cwts rapeseed, L Drefuse and Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed. J Fachiri, 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Dunbarmoor s—1,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co; 501 cwts myrabolams, T Canji. 5,000 cwts mouraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 130 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Braunfels s—400 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR BREMEN.

Dunbarmoor s—10,000 cwt rapeseed D Drefuse and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Arabistan s—220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons 165 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co Ltd; 723 bales cotton, 4,000 cwt linseed, 2,880 cwt rapeseed, 3,000 cwt poppyseed, 1000 cwt castorseed and 1,100 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

Chanda s—495 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 4,000 cwt linseed and 610 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 115 bales sawri cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwt castorseed B S Lloyd and Co 6,000 cwt rapeseed 11,000 cwt linseed. L Drefuse and Co 1,000 cwt mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 51 cwt gum P Jaithabhoy; 100 cwt gum S Cooverjee and Co; 1,136 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILES

Massilia s—3000 cwt groundnuts, L Drefuse and Co; 32 cwt cashenuts, R Jewandas and Co; 700 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—350 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist S J David and Co; 500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co 51 angoor and 12 cwt jurdaloo, K Hasraz and Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will and Codicil thereto of JAYASHANKAR NARMADASHANKAR KAVI, a bachelor, a Nagar Brahmin by caste, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased, a clerk in the employ of the Bombay Municipality Executive Engineer's Department.

1. SETH MULCHAND DAMODARDAS MUKATI, Doctor, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, practising as a physician and surgeon, a Parvad Bania by caste, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and

(2) SETH THOKOREDAS TRIBHOWANDAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Cashier in the employ of Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, and Dassa Nagar Bania by caste, residing at Jever Baug, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, two of the Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. ... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and ten and in the first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.
The 6th day of September, 1910.
Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

D. H. DAVISON, D. D. S.,
AMERICAN DENTAL SURGEON.
LANSDOWNE HOUSE,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	6	8	2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5	0	2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4	12	2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4	8	2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4	8	0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 15th September 1910

A BENGALI ON ECONOMIC INDIA.

A LITTLE pamphlet, which deserves to be widely read, has been published in Bengal this week by Mr. Kunja Behary Buhlav, Munsiff of Bankura, entitled "A few thoughts on Economic India." Written in simple language, it is calculated to set at rest some of the misconceptions ingrained in the mind of the Indian student, and to demonstrate the unreliability of the many statements made by his misleaders, the irreconcilables of Bengal and the Deccan. To the every-day-man of the world such information as Mr. Kunja gives is perfectly well known, but the student, who likes his victuals highly spiced, prefers to accept an exciting misstatement to a plain solid truth; and it is for the correction of his palate that the pabulum contained in the pamphlet has been prepared. The writer shows that far from the wealth of India being drained by the development of her export trade, it is her exports which stimulate her productive activity. It is true that the extra demand for exports raised the prices of agricultural produce, but that affects only the small portion of the literary and non-agricultural population, for over two-thirds of the population are agricultural and everyone of these is materially benefited. The principal agency which has caused, and is still causing, the economic evolution, is undoubtedly the railways and irrigation works for which India is indebted to the British Government. These works, combined with peace, have produced Indian prosperity and are worth the money they have cost. Even the most perverse-minded student cannot close his eyes to the fact that irrigation works are necessary to increase productivity and to prevent famines, whilst railways serve their object in mitigating the severity of famine by carrying foodstuffs to the affected districts. If, as Mr. Kunja shows, these absolutely necessary works were left to private enterprise or to be carried out from surplus revenues, progress would have been extremely slow and India would have been left behind in the race. India's indebtedness has been incurred for the above-specified purposes. And, as Sir Edward Law, the late Finance Member of the Government of India, explained, shortly before his retirement, taking the whole of the Government debt on our side and counterbalancing the commercial assets, capitalised value of the State railways, canals and so forth on the other, the nett excess of debt over assets was only thirty-three crores and "few States could boast such a favourable financial position."

On the subject of the gold standard Mr. Kunja is troubled by none of doubts and fears which possess many another political economist. He declares the adoption of a gold standard to have benefited India immensely. Before 1893, he explains for the benefit of the readers, the Indian Mints were open to the free coinage of silver, which meant that anybody could take silver to the Mint and have the bullion coined into rupees. Consequently the value of the rupee was the value of the bullion contained in it. Until 1873 the relative value of gold and silver was about the same and one sovereign was worth ten rupees only. From that time the value of silver began to fall all over the world as compared with gold and so the value of rupee also began to fall, so much so that at one time a sovereign was worth twenty rupees. Then the Government of India adopted a gold standard on the basis of fifteen rupees to the sovereign. Moreover, says Mr. Kunja, India gets an enormous advantage from this measure, and by the assistance of some mathematical calculations, he demonstrated that India has gained at least thirty-three crores of rupees per annum by that single act of Government or three hundred and thirty-three crores of rupees saved on our imports during the last ten years; whilst, although the gold value of our produce has been raised, the export trade has not been injuriously affected. On the contrary, it has gone up by over eighty per cent.

We observe with satisfaction the increasing tendency of well-educated, right-thinking and influential Indians to endeavour to correct the delusions of the rising generation. They recognise the incalculable mischief which has been done and which may still be done if lies be not promptly nailed to the counter and we welcome Mr. Kunja's efforts to set forth plainly such sound wholesome truths as his pamphlet contains. He does not hesitate to proclaim the humanitarian interest of Government in its famine policy and he goes further, demonstrating that the same policy prevents much economic loss to India. "Famine is writ large across the pages of Indian history from the earliest times" he repeats; but he reminds his readers of the simple fact that famines follow the failure of monsoons, which are not in the power of the Government to control. When these failures occur, as they must, and when the livelihood of twenty crores of people depend upon agriculture, famines are inevitable. But, whereas formerly there were no means of communication between one part of the country and another and people famished within a hundred miles of abundance, it is now possible to supply the people at one end of the country from the plenteous crops of the other, and want and privation are easily minimised. Mr. Kunja naturally makes a strong point of this fact and explains how irrigation works eliminate the chance of the monsoons from the field of production and how the railways carry food to the affected districts. Numerous experiences are aptly quoted in support of this assertion, and discussing the accumulation of wealth and the material condition of the people, proclaims the irrefutable fact that in India those classes only which are failing to keep pace with the great economic evolution are suffering from the effects of a passing crisis.

* * *

HYGIENICS FOR THE INDIAN MASSES.

IMPORTANT as has been the recent growth and expansion of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, its annual meeting just held at Simla was one of the most significant of late years. It was one which was able to regard with satisfaction the record of the last few years in rebuilding, strengthening and extending its organisation, and it also foreshadowed an important and new direction into which its energies are now being turned. Lady Minto was not only gratified in speaking of the paramount importance of teaching the elementary principles of sanitation to the people, but she might have added that a course of such instruction is more likely to meet with success amongst the Indian population than one in first aid to the injured. Probably as far as the masses themselves are concerned, the teachers of either subject will have to encounter a vast degree of indifference, but the hygienic course will certainly make a far more forceful appeal to Indians, who have interested themselves in public life than the other important work with which the St. John Association is more usually associated. Therefore on the new sphere which they are now about to enter, the Association is likely to have, and certainly should have, the support of public bodies and public men to a far greater degree than it has enjoyed hitherto. It may be said that the Association will be encroaching upon the functions of other societies who have already been formed for this specific purpose. That, of course, is true in certain isolated cases. There is not, however, any such closely-linked organisation as the St. John Association which extends its organisation throughout India, engaged in the work, and the fact that such an organisation is now available is one which must outweigh considerations of purely local agencies. The existing societies too, will, no doubt, be able to render valuable assistance, which we have little doubt will be cheerfully given. Apparently such courses of hygienic instruction have already been contemplated by the articles of the Association, but it has been impossible to take advantage of them in India, as there has been no manual dealing with the subject from an Indian point of view in existence. Such a manual has now been written by Surgeon-General Lukis and Surgeon-Major Blackham, the Secretary of the Branch, and this will be ready for issue very shortly. There will also be published a simple primer for the instruction of those who are insufficiently educated to use the manual. These books are to be printed in the vernacular tongues, and will be the medium of instruction in simple rules of health and home hygienics throughout India. They will be distributed to the various branches, who, we presume, will be expected to organise classes, and possibly also house visitation. At any rate we thoroughly welcome this new departure of the Association, believing that they have undertaken an important work, opening out to them a wide sphere and one in which their organisation fits them for valuable service. As they have undertaken duties of such high public importance we decidedly endorse the view of General Lukis that they have a claim on the Imperial Government for assistance, and we trust that they will receive the loyal and energetic co-operation of all local authorities.

* * *

THE ADMIRALTY AND INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES.

THE sensation of the week the mail left was of a naval engineering nature. A Portsmouth evening paper has stated, on what it declares to be good authority, that the Admiralty are about to equip one of the new "Dreadnoughts" with internal combustion engines and probably with oil engines of the Diesel type. Granted that modern engineering progress is proceeding at a breathless pace, that Jules Verne's story read in our school days of the submarine has ceased to be a fantasy and that even H. G. Wells's serial prognostications in "The Sleeper Awakes" and in "The War of the Air" seem uncomfortably near fulfilment, there are many reasons for regarding this Portsmouth story as somewhat previous. Initially there is the fact on this scale that the thing has never been done before. Regarded by itself this is nothing, for everything has once to be done for the first time. In this case, however, the stride is too big; not very far removed from entering a six year old boy for a hurdle race. The "Dreadnought" as a turbine driven battleship had been preceded first by turbine driven destroyers and then by a turbine driven cruiser. Before the "Lusitania" or "Mauretania" were built, the Cunard Steamship Company had had a medium size and speed turbine-driven liner on the Boston service. As an actual matter of fact the Admiralty have done more than is generally known in technical circles in experimenting with internal combustion engines; while probably not more than is known by the intelligence departments of foreign admiralties. But between what has been done and what remains to be done is a wider leap than has ever yet been before achieved. No mechanical engineer will affirm that the internal combustion engine, when made in large sizes is an unqualified success. Fuel difficulties, ignition vexations and troubles with the cooling of pistons are among the causes. In only too many cases where gas engines have been installed on land amid much trumpet-blowing and beating of drums, when the time has come for extensions to be made, steam has been resorted to without any musical accompaniment. This is not the place to discuss the means as to how the power developed at the engines can be transmitted either from a single mammoth gas engine, or from a multiplicity of smaller engines to the screw propeller. In all probability electric driving will be adopted. That the internal combustion engines will come for marine propulsion is exceedingly probable. It is conceivable that it may take the form of a gas driven turbine if the metallurgist can give us a metal which at high temperatures will maintain the mechanical properties of present high grade steels. But these are the probabilities of to-morrow and not the possibilities of to-day. Unless and except certain persons have so successfully inaugurated an era of modesty by hiding their light under a bushel, that the progress attained is in excess of what others in close touch with engineering and scientific developments imagine.

THE Nasik Conspiracy Trial will begin at the Bombay High Court this morning at eleven o'clock before a Special Bench consisting of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, and will in all probability be adjourned for at least ten days. There are thirty-five prisoners, one of whom is the brother of Savarkar. Savarkar himself, however, will not be tried with the others. The Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jardine, Advocate-General, Mr. W. L. Weldon, Mr. S. G. Velinkar and Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, will conduct the case for the Crown. Most of the accused are to be defended by Counsel.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL Department has temporarily opened a branch office at Bankipur, where photos and maps of interesting places are being taken, and ancient relics of Behar are being collected.

IT is stated that no fewer than fifty monoplanes will be in actual use in the Italian Army by the beginning of November. Col. Morris and a number of other officers are undertaking the purchase of the machines; some in Italy, but the majority abroad.

WE are informed that at a meeting of the Parsee Anjuman of Shanghai convened in Shanghai last month, it was unanimously resolved to give out of the Anjuman's funds, a sum of Rs. 25,000 towards the Bomanji Dinsha Petit Parsee General Hospital, Bombay, by annual instalment of Rs. 5,000 each.

MR. H. W. ORANGE, who is about to vacate the appointment of Director General of Education, will take two months' leave on the expiry of his term, when his services will be replaced at the disposal of the Board of Education in England. He will take up his new appointment in London, as Chief Inspector of Elementary Schools on the 1st of December.

THE "Tageblatt" reports an incident which occurred during the Tsar's stay at Wolfsgarten. The Emperor of Russia and one of the Grand Dukes were walking together in the park, when they were arrested by gendarmes because they were in a part of the park not allowed to the public. The vigilant officials, zealously carrying out their duty of guarding their august visitor from intrusion, soon found that they had committed a ludicrous blunder. In order not to expose the Russian Sovereign to such annoyance in the future, the most recent photograph of the Tsar has now been distributed to the police officials.

DR. G. E. MORRISON, the Pekin correspondent of the *Times*, has arrived in London, and if the latest papers from his native Australia are credibly informed, says the *Daily Chronicle*, his visit is not a temporary one. It is stated that he will in future "fill an important post in the foreign department of the London office of the *Times*. The Far Eastern Department could certainly not be placed in abler hands, but Dr. Morrison's vivid and invariably well-informed despatches from Pekin will be missed. He is of such a roving disposition that the wonder is that he has remained so long in the Chinese Capital"

WITH a view to the speedy reconstruction of the Russian Fleet and the re-organisation of the Naval Construction Department, the Tsar has ordered Generals Roehrberg and Roediger and M. Dmitrieff, members of the Council of the Empire, to open an inquiry into the economic and administrative work of the Central Administration of Naval Construction, the output of Imperial dockyards; and the condition of naval ports. They are ordered to draw up regulations for the achievement of the end in view with the shortest possible delay, and submit them to his Majesty for Imperial sanction.

MISS MARIE STOLL, a Philadelphian lady, has recently accomplished what is regarded by Alpinists as one of the most difficult climbing exploits ever attempted. Accompanied by a guide named Piaz, Miss Stoll, says the Innsbruck correspondent of the "Temps," made a night ascent of the Winklerturm (9,185ft.) in South Tyrol, and after reaching the summit passed the rest of the night in scaling two neighbouring peaks. The climbers arrived at the top of the Winklerturm, which is reached by a succession of rocky minarets at sharp angles, at one o'clock. Their lamp was soon visible to the watchers below. It is said that the guide received £1,000 as payment for making the ascent.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EFFECT OF THE JAPANESE TARIFFS.

Cotton Trade Prospects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANCHESTER, AUGUST 26.

MAKERS of grey cotton drills report but little improvement in the sales of sized good for the export trade. The prices offering are still on a most unsatisfactory basis, and many of the smaller manufacturers prefer to stop their looms rather than book orders at existing rates. Some of the larger firms who have cheaper yarn to come in are, however, able to secure some limited contracts at the minimum of profit. Buyers for China are showing some inclination to offer for the usual 29 inch drills, but the limits are generally much below cost. Striped and fancy twills are, however, moving in fair quantities for Hong Kong and Shanghai. The advices from India are somewhat more favourable, and a fair number of small orders have been booked, chiefly for dyeing and bleaching drills, for Calcutta and Bombay. Wide dyeing drills for Japan are in some demand, and it is anticipated that a satisfactory amount of business will be secured for that market before the new tariff comes into operation. The Yokohama firms report that with the exception of high-class specialities for dyeing and bleaching the import of English and American drills will practically cease in the near future. Manila remains exceedingly dull, but for special cloths for khaki dyeing and bleaching there is still some demand. The ordinary grey drill trade for the Philippine Isles is now practically in the hands of the United States manufacturers. The Java houses are quiet and are buyers of only small lots for assortment.

BRAZIL COTTON.

A German report on the Brazilian cotton industry states that fairly rapid progress is being made. Practically the whole of the machinery now being used is of English manufacture. The tariff of 1905 gave a great impetus to the cotton industry in Brazil, and almost the whole of the country's requirements in coarse and medium class goods is now produced by Brazilian makers, whilst a considerable proportion of the simpler styles of printed and finished calicoes is also of home manufacture. The authorities have recently gone to considerable pains to collect statistical information as to the position of the industry, and although absolute accuracy cannot be claimed, it is considered pretty trustworthy. The statistics for 1908 have just been issued and contain the following particulars. The total number of cotton spinning and manufacturing firms in Brazil was 161, employing 45,042 workpeople, and producing 301,666,072 metres of piece goods and 2,915,000 kilos of yarn. The better qualities are produced in a few works in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Rio Grande du Sul, whilst the common qualities are made at Maranhao, Rio Grande du Norte, Parahyba, and Alagoa. Medium goods are manufactured at Pernambuco and Bahia. In 1905 there were 142 works employing 39,159 workpeople, and producing 277,287,181 metres of piece goods. The great majority of the managers and technical staff are English.

A GERMAN COMBINATION.

The German Zanella Convention, the most important of the German textile cartels, has been renewed for a further period, till December, 1915. Those who were outsiders have now joined the syndicate. A new artificial silk company has just been registered under the style of the Hanau Artificial Silk Co., Hanau, with a capital of 2 1-2 million marks. They have acquired various patent rights, including those of the Nebel Brothers of Plauen. At a meeting of the Saxony Cotton Spinners' Union just held at Chemnitz, it was reported that the monthly output of the members now showed a total reduction of about one million lbs. compared with last year. Stocks are about 1 1-2 million lbs. less than at the corresponding period last year, and represent about three or four weeks' production. In view of the very unprofitable nature of the trade it was considered that a great amount of short time would be imperative.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The London Stock Exchange is looking forward to the conclusion of the nineteen-day account, the settlement of which will begin on Friday with the carry-over in mines. The wish is probably father to the thought, but all round the House the view is expressed that when this account is over there should be some revival in activity, especially as it will coincide with the approaching end of the holiday season. The attendance of members at present is unusually small and without going inside the House the slackness of business can be gauged from the comparatively few people—clerks, half-commission men, &c.—passing between the House and stockbrokers offices. Except as regards Rhodesians there is no unanimity as to the direction in which the expected revival is to be looked for, though one would think that after months of almost complete neglect there should be a better demand for home railway stocks in view of the good traffics now being earned, the favourable trade outlook, and the fact that prices are at an unusually low level. American railways are scarcely likely to be favoured by the investor, especially with the political uncertainty on the other side, but in some of the more speculative quarters it is thought that a further decline in prices would be followed by some bargain hunting. At the moment there are indications of a re-awakening of interest in Argentine railways (formerly a great favourite of the speculative investor) after months of neglect and a downward tendency in prices, partly the result of the lavish manner in which some of the companies have piled up their capital accounts. Affecting markets more or less is the certainty of dearer monetary conditions in the autumn, but it is well known that even very dear money is no deterrent to speculation once the public "takes the bit between its teeth."

RUBBER.

Prices of rubber shares naturally closely follow the fluctuations in the value of the commodity and are usually considerably influenced by the character of the fortnightly auction sales. It is considered, therefore, that the Stock Exchange, and especially that portion of it devoted to dealings in the shares, has a legitimate grievance in the absence of any official report regarding these periodical sales, especially as it usually happens that when they are in progress conflicting rumours regarding them circulate. Of course it is a comparatively new market, but it is argued that as a daily report respecting the state of the market for copper and some other commodities is furnished to the secretary and by him posted on the newsboard of the House, the same should now be supplied in regard to the market for rubber.

THE BRUSSELS FIRE.

According to the latest account the fire loss to underwriters and insurance companies at the Brussels Exhibition will be under £2,000,000. British companies are not heavily interested and none of them is likely to suffer a net loss of more than £5,000. The larger tariff offices appear to have been especially cautious in their acceptances on the risk and will come off very lightly. As far as Great Britain is concerned by far the heaviest loss is said to fall upon Lloyd's and although a definite settlement will not be arrived at for many weeks the loss in this quarter is likely to prove in excess of a quarter of a million sterling. This will be the heaviest loss experienced at Lloyd's since fire business was undertaken on a large scale, and will almost certainly result in the rates for exhibition risks being raised immediately by at least 25 per cent. Keen competition on the part more especially of foreign offices has been instrumental in reducing rates for this class of risk to their present level, but it is now fully realised that the rates being obtained cannot be expected to prove remunerative. The loss-of profits insurance for the Exhibition was negotiated by the Legal, who are understood, however, to have underwritten a large proportion with Lloyd's.

THE BILBAO STRIKE.

The miners' strike at Bilbao may have serious effects on the hematite pig iron trade if it is prolonged much longer. As it is makers are complaining that while they are still paying the higher price for their raw material, the price of the manufactured product has fallen further relative to other makes of pig iron. Happily the effects of the strike so far have been mitigated by the fact that makers had in hand large stocks of ore, which are not yet exhausted and they have also been able to fall back upon supplies from other and hitherto comparatively neglected sources. The duration of the strike at Bilbao has come as a distinct surprise to the iron trade as it was not anticipated that the men would be able to hold out so long. One almost certain result of the strike is that hematite makers will not in the future rely so much upon Spanish ore, but the producers are well sold ahead, the contracts entered into ranging up not only to the end of the current year, but well into 1911. British consumers have not been the only buyers, as German hematite producers have also contracted for unusually large supplies. The latest reports from Bilbao are to the effect that there is so far no sign of a termination of the struggle. Over sixty steamers are laid up at the port waiting to load ore.

DR. JAMESON ON SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

The Durban Speech.

South African exchanges bring us the full text of the much-criticised recent speech delivered by Dr. Jameson at Durban. In his address, he said:—He was not there on a proselytising tour to pick up stray votes. He was not wooing Durban; his task was to place before Natal the present political situation and its dangers. It was absolutely necessary that every citizen should exercise his rights, but it was also absolutely necessary that every citizen should think and try to understand in what way he was exercising those rights. He had studied Natal's attitude when he was in Natal previously when he was in the midst of negotiations with General Botha and he went away with the idea that Natal was not prepared to join either party, but rather to hold, as it were, a watching brief. He thought that attitude was quite right at the time. Had the negotiation been successful, Natal would have supported the "best man" government, but with General Botha as Prime Minister, those negotiations had failed: but Natal retained the same attitude because they did not know the rights and wrongs of the position. They knew in the past that the great obstacle of progress had been racialism, and they did not want to touch it. They were right. Things, however, had changed, and he thought they would see on which lines the bugbear of racialism lay. He believed that Natal would be an active partner of the Unionists. They had heard of many objections. The first was that Natal would not be under anybody. All he asked was that Natal should be with them on the right lines on all questions of racialism, education, and defence.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

Proceedings, Dr. Jameson dealt with the position of parties in the other colonies, and said they were in the same position as Natal, and every candidate would be pledged to look after the special interests of his province. He would be quite content if Natal formed a wing of the Unionist party, as the Cape, Transvaal, Free State, and even the Labour party would be wings of the Unionist party. Each wing would have licence to look after the separate interest of its province. Another bogey was that they did not want to come under the capitalists—the magnates of the Rand. There was nothing in that cry. If they compared the capitalists of the two parties they would find more capital on the Nationalist side, though he could not call the party Nationalist, it was rather Bond—Unie—Het Volk, as there were no Nationalists in the Cape, Free State, or Transvaal. The main question was how capital was spent. He maintained that the magnates of the Rand followed in the footsteps of Rhodes and Beit, and spent their money for the good of the country.

THE MOZAMBIQUE AGREEMENT.

Referring to the Mozambique agreement, Dr. Jameson said he knew it was a sore point with Natal, and it was partially the work of the magnate. Natal was not alone in her disagreement with the treaty. The three cape ports suffered with her in this preference for a foreign port; but they must remember that if the mines had shut down the Cape and Natal would have suffered a greater loss. He thought that better terms might have been obtained; but the agreement was fixed, and could not be altered for 10 years. Natal's duty was to join with the biggest section in the Cape, and so prevent the repetition of such an agreement.

RISE OF RACIALISM.

The next stumbling-block-important as it was to all moderate men in the sub-continent—was racialism which fortunately had not bothered Natal. In showing how racialism arose Dr Jameson traced the rise of parties in the other colonies. Four States had five great patriotic men—Rhodes Hofmey's Kruger Brand and Escombe, (Applause). Dr Jameson next paid a high tribute to the late Hon H Escombe which evoked renewed applause. He then sketched President Brand's splendid work Kruger's antagonism and the rise of Reitz and Steyn, and the practical amalgamation of the two inland States in antagonism to Britain. He spoke of Cecil Rhodes' ideals, and his early conversation with him, when Mr. Rhodes said they must work with the Dutchmen, and hence the working agreement with Mr. Hofmeyr. The Unionist party were following Mr. Rhodes's ideals, and were working with the Dutch. They had created an opposition in order to give General Botha a chance to carry out that ideal.

THE MOTIVE OF THE RAID.

Referring to the Raid, Dr. Jameson said that paradoxical as it might appear, Raid was one of the strongest instances of the absence of racialism in Mr. Rhodes, who wanted a federation of the State of South Africa. Mr. Rhodes said: "I love my flag, the Republic love theirs; we must not interfere with the flag." Hence he wanted federation. The Raid was in the direction of federation. He admitted that it was badly conducted, badly organised, badly carried out; and everyone who was punished for connection with it thoroughly deserved that punishment. He maintained however, that the motive was good, Notwithstanding all its stupidity, the idea of the Raid was not to replace Dutchmen by Englishmen. He had a letter in his pocket with a list of the proposed new Executive and had the Raid succeeded the new President on the list would have been Lucas Mayer President of the Volksraad who was considered a most progressive Dutchman. That was the policy of Rhodes; it was now the policy of the Unionists. Mr. Rhodes had said at the time of the Raid If I had the opportunity of replacing the present Government I would not make an English Government but I would form a best man Government of the best men of both races."

GENERAL BOTHA'S HONESTY.

They knew that narrow-minded Kruger had been replaced by broad-minded Botha, who had announced a policy similar to that of the Unionists, and he (the speaker) honestly believed that General Botha wanted to carry out that policy, but his present colleagues would not allow him to do so. General Botha was afraid to take the last leap. It would be noticed that members of the Cabinet were most by silent, but when they did speak they were against General Botha.

Referring to General Smuts's speech, Dr. Jameson said General Smuts had remarked on education that if the Free State Education Act were altered there would be a revolution. So there would be; but not in the way General Smuts meant. The Unionists wanted to revolutionise the present Cabinet, and to give General Botha one which would carry out General Botha's policy. It was the Government's duty not to make education an election cry, and to give an assurance that the Free State policy would not be extended to the rest of South Africa.

INDIGNATION is felt by Americans at St. Petersburg that Mr Oscar Strause, United States Ambassador at Constantinople, should, when desiring to visit St. Petersburg have had to obtain special permission because of his Jewish origin.

As a result of representations made by the General Shipowners' Society, London, the Board of Trade is now reconsidering the scale of drugs prescribed for use on board ship. It has been found that many of the drugs which vessels are compelled to carry are never used, while others which should form part of the medical equipment of every ship are omitted. With a view to assisting the Board of Trade to arrive at a decision on the subject, medical officers of the leading steamship lines have formulated a modern list of supplies, which there is reason to believe will be adopted. In drawing this up regard has been had to the faster passages now made by steamers as compared with the days of sailing ships, when the existing scale was prescribed.

TRADE UNION PROBLEM.

CLOSER AMALGAMATION URGED.

Sheffield Meeting Snubs Socialist Party.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

A scene took place at the Trades Union Congress at Sheffield to-day, when Mr. Morris, of London, protested that too much time had been allotted to the discussion of the Osborne judgment, and expressed the opinion that the vast majority of the unions favoured the judgment.

The remark was greeted with shouts of "No" and "Yes".

Mr. Shackleton urged that the re-arrangement of the business must be left to the Chairman.

The Congress negatived a proposal to invite the Labour Party to confer with the General Federation with a view to amalgamation. It favoured the idea of a National Federation of Trades in order to secure the power of determining all industrial agreements at a given date.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Sheffield Trades Unions Congress has passed a resolution declaring that sectional Trade Unionism is powerless to combat capitalism. Greater achievements would be possible if the unions amalgamated, with a central executive empowered to act unitedly, whenever there was a strike or lock-out.

The Congress instructed the Parliamentary Committee to communicate with the Trades Unions to promote a scheme of amalgamation.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Public feeling in Lancashire is increasingly in favour of an effort being made to avoid a lock-out, in view of the insignificance of the point in dispute. The Mayors of eight cotton towns are strongly of opinion that a way out ought to be and can be found. The operatives are already suffering severely from short time and a relief fund has been opened at Stockport.

JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The King has telegraphed to the Conference the Institute of Journalists in London anking the home and overseas members for eir message of loyalty.

At the banquet, yesterday evening, Sir eorge Reid, in giving the toast of the Institute, said that the mental power and the anliness of the Press inspired him with a elief in the increasing strength and permaence of the Empire.

Other speeches laid stress on Imperial sentiment.

AEROPLANES IN WAR.

Experience of French Manœuvres.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

In spite of the high wind and many mishaps, aeroplanes have proved useful scouts in the French manœuvres, compelling the Generals to modify their dispositions.

The airships remained in their sheds, windbound.

SOUTH AFRICAN FINANCE.

ncreased Diamond Taxation.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Reuter telegraphs from Cape Town that the Union Minister of Finance, in a speech, [illegible] half a million per annum ded by the Cape income-tax, which ceased the Union, would be made up by n of the diamond mines in the Cape ngia.

MONWEALTH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

ter telegraphs from Sydney that Parent has been dissolved, and the elections take place on the 14th of October.

EWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES AWARD.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Reuter wires from the Hague that the Newoundland Fisheries decision is now irrevocable, the period of appeal having expired.

AUSTRALIAN SUFFRAGE.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The South Australian Council has rejected by 12 votes to four, the Government Adult Suffrage Bill for the Upper House.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Three fresh cases of cholera have occurred in Vienna. Eight fatal cases have occurred in Saxony in the past week, and eleven in Hungary in a fortnight.

NAVAL DOCK CONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Committee of the Clyde Navigation Trustees have recommended that the Trustees construct a dock for Dreadnoughts at Renfrew.

AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

Mr. Roosevelt's Big Task.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Having concluded a fortnight's stump, Mr. Roosevelt has started on the gigantic task of organising the new Republican Party in a fortnight, in the endeavour to secure a victory at the State Convention. Not only must he fight the Republican bosses, but cope with the rising forces of the Democrats. It is regarded as probable since the latest results that the bosses will be defeated.

Revised returns for Maine show that two Democrats and two Republicans have been elected to Congress. The Democrats have also been victorious in the new state of Arizona.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Democrats are almost dazed with their victory in Maine, which was beyond all expectations. They are confident of a general landslide in November.

THE IMPERIAL ARMY.

South African Force.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The King has cabled to Earl Grey his pleasure at inspecting the Canadian Rifles, saying that the spirit thus shown by the Dominion is a good augury for the future of the Imperial Army.

LATER.

The Canadian Rifles are now holiday-making in London. They were given a great ovation as they marched to the barracks at Chelsea. There is a long programme of entertainments for them including free entry to several music-halls.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Speaking at Johannesburg, General Botha asked for the co-operation of both races in forming a defence force which, he said, could be made the best in the world. Lord Methuen should be employed in organising the force, and if another British officer was wanted, they should get his old war friend, Lord Kitchener.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY APPEAL.

Sir F. Lugard's Enthusiasm.

LONDON, SEPT, 14.

Sir F. Lugard has issued an appeal for funds for the Hongkong University, He explains the scheme at length pointing out that the University will be open to all races and creeds, but owing to the position of Hongkong, it is primarily intended as a Chinese University. It has no religious exclusiveness. The medium of instruction will be English.

Sir F. Lugard refers to the astonishing enthusiasm of the Chinese for the choice of Hongkong and the unique advantages of Hongkong, and remarks :—"A university in China was bound to come under the deadening influence of Chinese officialdom."

Sir F. Lugard addressed a meeting in the Town Hall of Liverpool in aid of the Fund. £2,000 has been raised by the Liverpool Clergy Union for the University,

SOUTH AFRICA ELECTIONS.

Hopes of the Nationalists.

LONDON, SEPT 14.

Reuter telegraphs from Johannesburg that the first elections throughout the United South Africa take place to-morrow. The polls will be declared in the evening. The main fight is between the Nationalists under Mr. Botha, and the Unionists, under Dr. Jameson. It is generally expected that the former will obtain the majority, but the Unionists hope to form a strong opposition able to exercise material check on Government.

GERMAN TARIFFS.

A Re-actionary Movement.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

There is a growing agitation in connection with the meat famine in Germany, which is ascribed to the tariffs. A Congress of Municipal Corporations has a project in view of urging the Government to open the frontiers.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS.

Working Agreement Arrived at.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Reuter telegraphs from St. Petersburg that the South Manchurian Railway and the Kirin-Changchun Railway have signed a working agreement at Kwangchangtse.

INTERNATIONAL TROPHY CONTEST.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Prince Henry of Prussia, who is making a motor tour in connection with the International Trophy contest, has arrived at Balmoral.

AVIATION MEETING AT BOSTON

Mr. Grahame-White's Prize.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Reuter wires from New York that Mr. Grahame-White has won £8,420 at the Boston aviation meeting.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT SONE.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Tokio telegrams announce the death of Viscount Sone.

THE "ARMED CAMP" OF EUROPE.

England's Preparedness.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Mr Lloyd-George, in an interview published in the *Review of Reviews*, says, "We cannot disarm in the midst of an "armed camp." He was anxious for an international arrangement but when we piped to the other nations they would not dance. They misconstrued invitation. It must be remembered that we have not touched the reserve of the naval loan which was available to fall back upon a resource of which our competitors long ago had to avail themselves. He was enthusiastically in favour of an Anglo-American alliance.

PANAMA PRESIDENTSHIP.

Mr. Marsh Recalled.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Reuter's correspondent in Washington telegraphs that Mr. Marsh, Charge d'Affaires in Panama, has been recalled, apparently owing to the interview in which he said that Vice-President Mendoza would be elected President of Panama and the United States would be compelled to occupy or annex the country.

FRONTIER RAIDS,

A Series of Outrages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 14.

A Dera Ismail Khan correspondent says that Salem, the head of the raiders who were intercepted by the Militia on the Bannu-Dera Ismail Khan Road, has been much incensed over the loss of the victims and consequently a party of 100 Mahsuds including some British outlaws are on the look out for an opportunity of raiding on British territory.

It is rumoured that the Donald Commission asked for 400 sepoys and two guns to ensure greater protection and a detachment of sepoys left Dera Ismail Khan on the 12th instant to keep the base at Bannu.

It is reported that some dacoits fell upon the police guard in whose charge some cash belong to Kashmere treasury was being transported and looted it at about 24 miles from Jammu.

THE FRONTIER COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

The British Commission under Mr. Donald is now on its way from Kurrum Valley to the Tochi Section of the Indo-Afghan Border. Its excort which has hitherto consisted of the Kurrum Militia will now be composed of four hundred men of the 40th Pathans and probably two guns of 20th Mountain Battery from Bannu.

THE DALAI LAMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

Uhang Chi Tantai, the Chinese Envoy from Lhassa, spent a few days at Gyantse and is now on his way between that place and Darjeeling to meet the Dalai Lama.

THE LOWER CHENAB CANAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT 14.

Head works of the Lower Chenab Canal in the Punjab are being seriously assailed with silt difficulties. Remedial measures are being taken to obviate these difficulties. A supplementary regulator for the canal will probably have to be built to increase the waterway head and groynes constructed in the river-bed to reduce the width of the channel. It is possible also that it may be necessary to raise the weir.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 14.

An anonymous donor has given Rs.5,000 to the Aligarh college deputation, touring in Bombay Presidency.

The budget meeting of the trustees of Aligarh College will be held on the 15th instant and will decide some of the knotty questions that have arisen among the trustees, Yakub Hasan, the solitary trustee of the College in Madras Presidency, left for Aligarh yesterday.

THE NEW INDIAN COIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 14.

It is stated the reserves of the new Indian coin will most probably be the production of Mr. Percy Brown, of the Government School of Art at Calcutta, and will mark the first occasion on which the work of this nature has been entrusted to an artist in this country. The characteristics of the reverse are as follows.—Inscription in English and Vernacular will be contained in the circle occupying the centre of the coin. This will leave a wide border around which is carried a Saracenic scroll In the spaces left by the scroll are conventional representations of the rose, the shamrock and thistle while at the top and bottom are Indian lotus. The obverse of the coin is to be the work of Mr. Bertram MacKennel.

A CALCUTTA SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 14.

Yesterday evening the City Coroner held an inquest relating to the death of a European widow named Hebe Caroline Eames, aged about 62, of Wellesley Street. The Police Surgeon, who held the post mortem examination, said that the injuries pointed to the fact that death was due to a fall. Inspector A. Mukerjee said that the deceased was seen walking up and down the terrace of her house about 50 feet high, on the morning of the 2nd instant. Somebody heard her saying that she would destroy herself. There was a parapet 4 feet high only and the deceased took her stand there. In a moment she was in the compound and she succumbed to her injuries shortly afterwards. Corroborative evidence was given by Miss Eames.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide in a temporary state of insanity.

THE Director of Industries in Punjab is gra-dually collecting information as to the schemes of industrial development which promise success in that province.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUITS

A Scene in Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 14.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Norton the cross-examination of Santosh Das was taken up this morning by the Advocate General. Witness said when Captain Weinman came to his cell on September 5, he was not sober. He showed witness his clenched fist and asked him why he had changed his mind. Asked why he said Captain Weinman was drunk, witness said his eyes were red. he was smelling badly and could not stand. He saw Mr. Weston the same day, but did not tell him about Captain Weinman being drunk. He did not think it necessary.

LATER.

Another scene occurred in Court in the Midnapore Case when the cross-examination of Santosh closed. Mr. Mitter before re-examining asked if they were not entitled to know what the case was with regard to the 7th. They have cross-examined him about the two hours' interview of Santosh with his legal advisers, but I am in the dark as to what their case is.

Mr. Justice Fletcher—I cannot make them disclose their case.

Mr. Mitter—All I wish to point out is that it is usual in this Court when Counsel brings cross-examination on a particular point to state the case on that point.

The Advocate General—I protest against this suggestion that we are called our case. All we suggest and what we shall prove is that the interview took much longer than he has said. It is preposterous to expect us to indicate what took place at that interview.

Mr. Mitter—I merely draw your Lordship's attention to the fact and I have done all that can be expected of me, It has been the practice of Counsel in this Court. My friend's experience of this Court is limited.

The Advocate General—I protest against Mr. Mitter suggesting I might not have had experience of this Tribunal, but I protest strongly against Mr. Mitter daring to a lack of experience. It is very wrong and very disgraceful that Mr. Mitter should make these personal allusions. I trust your Lordship will reprimand my friend Mr. Mitter for making such observations. Your Lordship will hear from me in very considerable detail what the case is and it is such a case that the plaintiffs will be sorry it was ever heard. Your Lordship has had a very considerable amount of dust thrown into your eyes in this case.

Mr. Justice Fletcher—I have to hear the evidence first.

The Advocate-General—Yes and your Lordship will see the value of that evidence. I am not in any sense called upon to disclose our case. We have tested the witness by cross-examination and tested him in such a way I shall submit as to show that he is a dishonest witness and cannot be believed.

Mr. Justice Fletcher—Are you going to contradict the witness by calling other evidence? The usual practice is this.

The Advocate-General—It is apparent that we cannot say anything about what took place at the interview. That is a complete answer to Mr. Mitter. One should not be helped up to public ridicule in this way and I rely upon your Lordship to carry out the traditions of the Bench and prevent counsel being animadverted upon in this way which will certainly do not good to the plaintiffs' case,

Mr. Justice Fletcher—There seems to be no reason to throw so much enthusiasm into it.

The Advocate General—I do throw very much enthusiasm into it, both owing to the gravity of the case and the responsibility that is upon me and also because I protest against being held up to ridicule by Mr. B. C. Mitter.

Mr. Justice Fletcher—You must not take personal reference to Counsel.

Witness was then briefly re-examined by Mr. Mitter.

RAILWAY DISASTER NEAR NIZAMABAD.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 14.

Further details of the disaster on N. G. V Railway show heavy rains in the district between Nizamabad and Jalna last Monday night when as a precautionary measure Mr. Fisher, Chief Inspector, Maintenance, piloted the engine of No. 48 down passenger. It appears Mr. Fischer was on the footplate of the engine when she went down He was washed five hundred yards by the flood and clung to a tree where he was discovered by a lineman and rescued in an unconscious condition. Mr. Fischer recovered, but the driver has not yet been found. The fireman Leake's body was found half a mile down the stream, also of the oilman Karim Khan, and second guard Mahomed Khan, two women passengers and the Head Guard also reported injured.

The following wires from the Stationmaster, Mugat, on the day of accident are of interest:—"No. 48 down passenger left Mugat 1-15 a. m. and whistled for signals at about 1-30 and not arrived when myself and staff walked up to Seetha Bridge and cannot make out what happened to the train owing to the heavy flood and breach of the line."

Later wire stated :—"An engine, brake-van and two third class carriages are under water. Managed to rescue passengers."

The funeral of Leake took place at Secunderabad this evening with full military honours. The deceased was very popular and the scene on the arrival, of the body at the Station was heartrending. The eleven o'clock morning train also brought in some passengers of the ill-fated No. 48 down. These people being interviewed, all state that the train came to a sudden stand and then all was deathly quiet except the rushing waters. It was pitch dark and nothing could be done till daylight. The engine and tender, it is added, have not been seen being submerged.

MOSLEM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

Annual Meeting of the Moslem League and Educational Conference will be held at Nagpur in the last week of next December. The Right Hon'ble Syed Amir Ali has been invited by cable to preside and a reply is awaited from him. Khan Bahadur H. M. Malik has been selected as President of the Reception Committee.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 14.

Shiraz news says that there is a rumour that Zaffer Sultaneh, ex-Governor, was attacked by robbers in the plain of Persepolis and forced to return to Zargoon. No new Governor has been yet announced, but an amicable settlement between the Kashgais and the Bakhtairis is now in sight.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

Students and Politics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, SEPT. 14.

A meeting of the citizens of Benares was held in the Charmichael Library yesterday evening in connection with the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Arundale of the Hindu College presiding. He said he was much pleased to find a large number of students interested in politics. He said that students should study politics and prepare themselves for the burdens of citizenship. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya of Allahabad eloquently and forcibly impressed his audience of the good work done by the Congress and appealed to his audience for help, physical, mental and pecuniary. He praised the unselfish and devotional interest taken by Sir W. Wedderburn for India. He fully agreed with Mr. Arundale's views on students taking part in politics and fully study the responsibilities of citizenship to be placed upon their shoulders in the near future, but warned them not to plunge themselves into the vortex of practical politics.

GANPATI MELAS.

Effect of Government Notification.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

The recent Notification of the Bombay Government that the manner in which the Gunpati festival is to be celebrated this year will be taken note of has resulted in the total collapse of the celebrations which were added to the ordinary religious observances during the last few years. Last year Government had to prosecute the authors of several Gunpati songs for defaming the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and for stirring up disaffection against the authorities,

This year the District Magistrate issued instructions to the D. S. P. to require all those persons organising melas or singing parties to register the names and professions of all who made up these melas before the necessary passes for street singing were granted. As the melawallas apparently were averse to being under police surveillence no parties have been so registered and no passes have been issued. The result is that the Ganpati in Poona city this year has been shorn of the political atmosphere which was given to it by the Tilak party during the last few years and is proceeding on the old quiet lines of years gone by. Large pendals containing huge images of the Hindu god of Learning are still to be seen at their accustomed centres and draw large crowds of natives, but singing parties of Brahmin youths who perambulated the city from one centre to another are now absent.

The collapse which has overtaken these political excrescences in Poona city may be taken as evidence of what is happening in other parts of the Deccan.

MAHOMEDAN SEDITIONIST SENTENCED.

Scene at the Dock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 14.

To-day the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Ismail Hossein Seraji was charged with having written a book entitled "Analprobaka" of a seditious character. Accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. On hearing the sentence he made a piteous appeal to the Magistrate for leniency, saying two years in jail would kill him. A struggle ensued, when an attempt was made to remove him from the dock, the accused clinging to the rails. The Magistrate then told the Sergeants not to treat the prisoner so roughly and asked him what he wanted. The prisoner said he wished to speak to his pleader, permission for which was granted. While the interview with the pleader was taking place, the Magistrate told the Court Inspector to speak to the Sergeants as to their rough usage of the prisoner and to warn them not to behave in such a way in future. No prisoner should be taken from the dock before the Magistrate had given permission.

In the course of the judgment the Magistrate described the book as one of the worst of its kind he had ever seen. It was nothing but a series of exhortations to Mahomedans to rebellion against Government.

SALE OF STEAMERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 13.

Mr. Justice Robinson to-day passed orders refusing the application of a receiver in the suits against the owners of the steamers "Packnam" and "Tanglin" for leave to bid at the sale of steamers fixed for to-morrow, and the application of one of the Directors that the purchaser may be allowed to pay 25 per cent. on the sale day and the balance within fifteen days after the sale. The Judge held he could not alter the conditions of the sale, that is cash, which were advertised for a considerabe time.

RANGOON, SEPT. 14.

Under the two mortgage decrees of the Chief Court for Rs. 6,10,000 obtained by S. Balthazar against the owners of s. s, "Packnam" and "Tanglin" the two steamers were sold by Marshall of Calcutta at noon to-day for three lakhs each to the British India Steam Navigation Company.

PUNJAB IRRIGATION SCHEME.

Mr. Benton to Complete the Designs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 14.

The "C. M. Gazette" understands that Mr. Benton, Inspector-General of Irrigation, who was to have retired in January next, has been granted a further extension of service up to January 1912. This will enable him to see through all the designs and estimates of the big irrigation schemes that are now in hand.

THE STRANDED S. S. "OTHELLO."

Death of a Fireman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KARACHI, SEPT. 14.

Petersen, a fireman of the stranded steamer "Othello" who was said to be ill with consumption died yesterday in the Civil Hospital where he was put in a special ward with a special night nurse, but his case was seen to be hopeless. His actual ailment was enteric fever.

THE TRIANGULAR CONTEST

Prospects of To-day's Match.

THE first of the Triangular matches comes off this morning on the Esplanade between the Parsis and the Hindus and looking to the strong teams which both sides have got together to do battle there appears every prospect of a keen and interesting struggle. On paper the strength of the rival teams seems to be only slightly unequal. The Parsis as usual possess an undoubted superiority in attack over their opponents, as they have two of the finest bowlers in India—Bulsara and Warden—at their disposal. In Balu the Hindus have a bowler of high merit who can compete on equal ground with Bulsara and Warden. But excepting him, the Hindus do not possess any class bowler who can come up to the Triangular standard. Erasha has written to the Hindu Selection Committee expressing his inability to come down to Bombay and Chanda Rana has been selected in his place. But Rana cannot be regarded as a good substitute for Erasha and is a poor second to Balu. Owing to this lack of a good second bowler, the burden of attack falls too heavily on Balu, who, though he possesses good stamina, naturally cannot bowl continuously all the day long. The Hindus' powers of attack are thus very much inferior to those of their opponents. Their defence is somewhat superior to the Parsis The latter possess a couple of batsmen of rare merit who can give points to any Hindu wielder of the willow, but on the whole the Hindus are a more powerful batting combination than the Parsis. The Hindu weakness in attack is thus to some extent redressed by their superior defence. But there is one quality essential to success in big matches which they sadly lack. They lack nerves, and this has probably been the cause of most of their defeats in these international contests. Nerves play a great part in these contests and it is the lack of these on the Hindus' part that should be regarded as mainly contributing to their batting collapses. On the whole, the Parsis' chances of success appear to be greater than the Hindus, as they possess undoubtedly superior powers of attack, which more than counterbalance their slight inferiority in defence. The teams:—

THE PARSIS.

1. Dr. M. E. Pavri (Captain)
2. M. D. Bulsara.
3. R. P. Meherhomji.
4. J. S. Warden.
5. H. F. Mulla.
6. S. M. Chothia.
7. D. D. Driver.
8. D. K. Kapadia.
9. N. M. Dinshaw.
10. D. C. Daruvalla.
11. M. B. Vatcha or S. F. Madon.

Dr. M. E. Pavri is an experienced captain, and his skilful skippering is sure to prove on this occasion, as it has done in the past, of immense advantage to his side. M. Bulsara, who will lead the Parsi attack, is perhaps the finest bowler among his compatriots and is perhaps the only man in India who can make the ball 'swerve'. He possesses a fine stamina. He is a slogging batsman and a good field. J. S. Warden is a class bowler and although he lacks Bulsara's stamina, at times it becomes a bit difficult to answer the question whether he or Balsara is the finest bowler among the Parsis. R. P. Meherhomji, the Palairet of the Parsis, is, after K. M. Mistry, of Patiala, the best bat among the Parsis and his play always provides a fine batting treat. He is a good field and a fair change-bowler. D. D. Driver, the young Xavierite, is a fine bat, who closely watches every ball. He is, besides, a smart field. H. Mulla will keep wickets for the Parsis. He is a dangerous bat if he once gets going. He, however, sometimes wavers between slogging and stonewalling, and naturally very often comes to grief. D.D. Daruwala, once the leading Parsi exponent of the barn-door game, lately developed into a fairly fast run getting bat and was the first among his colleagues to knock up a century in a Presidency Match. N. M. Dinshaw is a fairly good bat, moderate field, and a fair change-bowler. M. Vatcha is a good bowler, breaking in from the leg. Only last week he secured a remarkably good analysis against the Presidency at Poona. S. F. Madon, who is also a good bowler, is a rival of Vatcha for the eleventh place. The selection will depend on the state of the wicket to-day as the two are bowlers of a somewhat different type. S. M. Chothia, the young Elphinstonian, is a fine dashing bat and a brilliant field, who has often brought about many apparently impossible-looking catches. D. Kapadia is another fine dashing bat and a brilliant country field

THE HINDUS.

1. C. V. Mehta (Captain).
2. P. Baloo.
3. S. M. Joshi.
4. W. B. Talpade.
5. M. D. Pai.
6. Shivram.
7. K. A. Date.
8. S. K. Divekar.
9. Vithal Palwankar.
10. Chanda Rana.
11. K. Sesachari.

C. V. Mehta, who will captain the Hindus, is a good reliable bat. Owing to his many business engagements he is now unable to spare much time for cricket, but a really good cricketer like him requires very little time to get into form, and just at present he is in fine form. Besides being a good bat, he is fair change-bowler and a smart field. P. Baloo, who will lead the Hindu attack against the Parsis, is one of the very best bowlers in India. He breaks in from both sides and every ball of his has to be watched. M. Pai is a dashing bat and brilliant field. K. Date is a good bat and fair change-bowler but a poor field. Shivram is a fairly good bat and change-bowler and a smart field. Vithal Palwanker is one of the cricketing quartette of the Baloo Bros., and it is a noteworthy event that three of them—Balu, Shivram and Vithal—are simultaneously playing in international matches. Vithal, who is making his first appearance in these matches, is a fast run-getting bat. K. Sesachari is probably the best wicket-keeper in India, whose services to his side are indispensable. S. M. Joshi, who hails from Poona, is a fairly good bat and bowler. W. B. Talpade is a good bat and fair change-bowler. S. K. Diveker is a steady, reliable bat. Chanda Rana, a local crickter, who has been selected to play in place of Erasha, is said to be a good change-bowler.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Damages Claimed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 14.

Two suits filed by Mr. E. A. McMillan, one against Messrs. Oakes and Co. with whom Mr. N. Bligh is made co-defendant, claiming Rs. 53,219 for damages for wrongful dismissal and salary due in lieu of notice, etc., and the other against Mr. W. H. Oakes claiming Rs. 50,000 for damages for defamation of character, were posted for hearing before Mr. Justice Wallis to-day. The case for wrongful dismissal was taken up for hearing first and after Mr. Nugent Grant, Bar-at-Law, had opened the plaintiff's case Mr. McMillan was examined. The case is proceeding.

In the Small Cause Court a suit was disposed of to-day in which Mr. George Oakes of Ootacamund through his attorney Mr. James Short sought to recover from Mr. E. A. McMillan the sum of Rs. 1,250, being the balance of principal and interest due by the defendant to Mr. Oakes on a promissory note executed in his favour on the 3rd November 1906. Defendant pleaded limitation, but plaintiff was in a position to show that defendant resided out of British India and so had brought the debt within statutory limit. Plaintiff also filed a letter of acknowledgment written by defendant on 17th July 1907. His Honour was opinion that the suit was not barred both by reason of defendant residing out of British India and of acknowledgment. A decree was passed for the amount sued for with costs and attorney's fees.

CHOLERA has appeared on the Yarkand-Kotgarh Road where 6 cases and 3 deaths have occurred.

A CORRESPONDENT says that a female passenger in a train near Peshawar on being roused from sleep found her male child taken away and a female child belonging to another female passenger substituted. The other female passenger has not been traced.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE BUILDING OF A NATION. Among the thoughtful and weighty addresses which H. E. the Governor has delivered since he came here, the one he gave last week at the Fergusson College will take high rank. His sound and kindly advice to the pupils, his words of gentle admonition, deserve to be known and studied by young folk all over India. His observations respecting civic duties, the conditions of their performance in this country, and the qualifications which are needed for their proper and satisfactory discharge, were so true and so just that they may be embodied in any standard moral code that may be prepared for the guidance of the rising generation in public life. Sir George Clarke's exhortation carries great authority, not because he holds a distinguished position, but because it proceeds from a friend, who is in real sympathy with all that is reasonable in Indian aspirations, and who does not flinch from the vision of self-government, which is the goal of Indian nationalism, though it may be held that the Governor's idea of it must differ from the approved national ideal. "It is our object and our duty," he says, "to lead the mixed races of India onwards towards the time, when a nation will have been built up, capable of self-government." But he points out clearly, in his quiet, thoughtful, manner, the conditions precedent to this consummation, namely, the consolidation of the various races and nationalities into a harmonious national unity, and the qualities needed for achieving the object, chief among them being public spirit and self-sacrifice, and a lofty sense of public morality. The undertaking calls forth high endeavour and huge exertions on behalf of the people of which the visionaries are so impatient. The road is long and is beset with immense difficulties, of which these same visionaries are so oblivious. Is it too much to hope that His Excellency's word will have a chastening effect upon some of these ignorant enthusiasts, who want to build upon sand? Whilst many of us have been clamouring constantly for what the Government should do for us, we take little thought of what we should do for ourselves. We have more to do for ourselves, than what the State can do for us. As we are, so shall be the State. Its mould and fashion will be after our own national character. No Government can be better than the people themselves. Our progress can not be long delayed, even though the Government might wish it to be delayed, after we have become clearly and unquestionally qualified for it.

PROGRESS OF EVOLUTION. It will take centuries to evolve a homogeneous national entity from the chaos of races and castes and customs, as His Excellency felicitously termed it, and until that is brought about, we cannot live and move as one nation. When we call for liberty and equality, our treatment of the untouchables in flagrant defiance of this demand, is a standing reproach to us. It is a greater reproach to the educated Indian who, while he deplores the wrongs to which they are condemned, will actually do little for them, than to the ignorant multitude who cannot see the wrong but rather believe that their degradation of these unfortunates has been ordained by a sacred super-human law. The Governor exhorted the youths of the Fergusson College to go forth among them as missionaries in the same way as students of the English Universities have been doing for the uplifting of the poor and the submerged. The bright example of the Oxford Mission may be held up before them. But the brightest example is near at hand. It is furnished by their own teachers who have dedicated their services for a bare living wage to their countrymen. This is patriotism; not the raving, ranting, rhodomontade which seeks the applause of the market-place. At the head of the institution is Mr. Pranjpye, one of the most brilliant products of Western culture. Will not some of the pupils follow the living example of their masters in other fields of benevolence, notably the one to which Sir George Clarke has invited their attention?

A SPECULATION. We were discussing the prospects of the cricket carnival at our club the other day when an ingenious member inquired if such contests between members of the ruling class and the subject races would have been possible under oriental rule. This rule, as we all know, was a barefaced, down-right, despotism, and there was no humbug about it. The ruling caste had its privileges which were accepted by the subjects as its due by right of conquest; and the conquered people were condemned to a host of disabilities and indignities, which were quietly borne by them as an ordination of Fate. They must bide their time, they thought, till perchance, the wheel of fortune brought to them domination and power, and then they would do unto their quondam rulers what these latter had done unto those who were erstwhile their serfs. With such a conception of Government, and under such relations existing between the rulers and the ruled, we agreed that a cricket contest between representatives of the conquerors and the conquered standing at the two extremes, was simply inconceivable. Supposing a cricket match had been arranged during the domination of the Moguls, and the King and his courtiers had condescended to witness it, would they have looked with equanimity at the victory of a Hindu over a Moslem team? Would a Maratha chieftain have smiled benignantly at the lowering of the colours of the flower of Maratha sportsmanship by a band of despised and degraded helots? Would the spectators of the ruling caste have endured the indignity of a defeat without resorting to some odious form of retaliation? How could the Government be carried on, how could the pride and power of the rulers be established and confirmed for all time, if such things be? It would be absurd. It would be overturning the natural order of things. Our Western masters have implanted in us quite different notions of Government. They have kindled in us ideas of the rights of the subjects: nay, in sports, they enter into the arena with the ruled more than any other nation of Europe, the Englishman is a sportsman, born and bred. His love of manly games is so keen and consuming that proud and exclusive as he is by nature, he is ready, nevertheless, to meet the subject races on the common ground of sport, which, to him, makes the whole world wondrous kind He may beat his opponents, or may be beaten by them. But he takes the result in a sportsmanlike spirit. What he loves, above all, is what is known as playing the game.

PLAYING THE GAME. Playing the game! All that the phrase implies goes to the credit of the national character. It means fairness, honesty, manliness, chivalry. Of chivalry, I will give one notable instance, of which I was an eye-witness at Poona some years ago, during the progress of one of these cricket matches. A crack Parsi batsman was declared out by the umpire to a supposed catch behind the sticks, and he walked back to the tent. The wicket-keeper—I think it was the veteran Mr. Sprott, but I am not quite sure—seeing that the ball had not touched the bat, held a short consultation with the umpire and with his consent he brought back the player, amidst the applause of the spectators; and the batsman then played to such good purpose that the partnership resulted in over a hundred runs. This is the most remarkable instance within my knowledge, to illustrate what is conveyed by the saying, "Playing the game." We, too, have been learning the same thing from our preceptors. We, too, have been using the words, sportsmanlike and unsportsmanlike, in the sense in which they are used by Englishmen. We have learnt, for instance that in a quarrel it is not sportsmanlike for half dozen men to set upon and belabour one man.

ORIENTAL NOTIONS. The old notions have undergone a change only among those who have been [illegible] by Western culture. They still pervade the masses, however. Take a wrestling match between two renowned [illegible], each having a following of his own. When one of the combatants is on the point of being over-thrown, his passionate partisans will invade the arena and there will [illegible] general fray in [illegible] instance. There used to be regular musical bouts in former days, when the contending parties were known, respectively as representatives of two different emblems, known as the Kalgir and the Tóra. The musical contests they organized had great vogue and were thronged by the partisans of both. The proceedings commenced with a solemn hymn, from which one might have supposed that they would be decent and orderly throughout. Then songs were sung by each member of the opposing factions alternately, the verses in glorification of the Kalgir being answered from the opposite camp by songs in praise of the Tora. The contest grew warm by degrees. The disputants indulged in poetic licence without stint or measure. Offensive and insulting epithets were gradually hurled about, and, finally, songs garnished with foul abuses were interchanged, until the climax was reached, and there was a free play of lathis, resulting in a number of broken heads. Such were our notions of the game. We evolved discord out of harmony. We bred strife from music. One might have thought that to be a combination impossible in the very nature of things.

DION.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT. 14.

The twenty-second day's proceedings of the Dacca Conspiracy Case commenced to-day at 10-30 a.m. Mr N Gupta, with Mr Mullik, appeared for the Crown, the Court resuming its seat at 10-30 a. m.

The witness, Gurukanta Bandopadhya, Reserve Sub-Inspector, stated :—"I know Anushilan Samity at Wari. I saw Bira Basu, Harendra Chakravarty and others play lathi there. I know Pulin."

The witness identified Pulin. The cross-examination was reserved.

Bankim Chandra Chaudhury, Sub-Inspector of Sadar Kotwali, stated :—"I am in Dacca from 1905. Bepin Chandra Pal came here in September 1906 and delivered a lecture at Shamirbag in Dacca about the present state of the country. Ananda Chakravarty, pleader, Doctor Hem Sen, Lalit Mohun Ray, pleader, Pulin, and many others were present in the meeting. In 1907 I saw lathi-play at Wari. Pulin Babu gave lessons of lathi-play. In March or April 1907 Bepin Chandra Pal came here again and delivered a lecture at 15 Patuatolly about Swaraj. Lalit Mohan Ray and Pulin Dass of the accused were present in the meeting. In 1907 I went to Langalbundh on the occasion of Astamisnan and saw about two thousand volunteers there in charge of Lalit Ray and Pulin Dass. In 1908 I also went there and saw the volunteers, about two thousand in number, under Lalit Ray and Pulin Dass. I arrested eight volunteers for not allowing the Mahomedan shopkeepers to sell belati goods. In November 1908, I, with Manomohan Chakravarty went to search Anushilan Samity at South Myshandi in Dacca. I also searched Bakhal Dhobi's house. Nothing suspicious was found in his house; but in Khola in the pocket of a coat of some member of the Samity, a pair of moustache, one rose, made of cloth, a comb, a piece of silk and other things were found. In December I was deputed to help Sub-Inspector Ashutosh Bandopadaya, in watching the movements of the Samity. One day I went to the Samity and found one guard and two lathies placed crosswise at the gate. I found Sibnath, Jatindra Chakravarty, Asutosh Das Gupta present in the Samity. Ashutosh gave following names, among others, as members of the Samity. Pulin Das, Surendra Ray, Achchidananda Basak, Manikya Chandra Guha, Jyatirmay alias Banga Radhika Bhusan Ray. I went to the Samity four or five times and every time I found Ashutosh present. I went with Sub-Inspector Ashutosh Banerjee to the Samity on 15th December 1908 to proclaim it an unlawful assembly. I arrested Jogesh Chandra Raut in November 1909 in connection with the Raynagar dacoity case and kept him in Kotwali lock-up. One Manikya tried to speak something to Jogesh Raut in English from outside. On my asking he told me that he had come to know how many arrests were made. Jogesh Raut was afterwards discharged. This Jogesh was also arrested in Shaheen Stabbing Case but was afterwards discharged.

THEFT ON A RUNNING TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 14.

Two up-country lads, Mohun and Bhottu were placed yesterday before the Magistrate of Sealdah on a charge of committing robbery in a running train on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Mohun was arrested in the lavatory of a second class compartment. From his person stolen property was discovered. When arrested, Mohon implicated the second accused, who was travelling without a ticket. Mohun was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and Bhottu was discharged.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 14.

The strike among the native loco staff on the Bengal Nagpur Railway has at last come to an end. Their grievances have been considered by the authorities who have granted them an allowance. No further trouble is apprehended.

THE TRANSPORT "REWA."

Brings Troops from Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

The following troops embarked for India in the hired transport "Rewa" which left Southampton, 8th September, 1910, and are due at Bombay on the 28th idem. The 2nd Battalion, East Lancaster Regiment, 62; 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 79; 6th Dragoons, 39; 8th Hussars, 81; returning off furlough 504, Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery 279.

FLOODS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 13.

Telegraphic communication being interrupted, little news are to hand anent the serious breaches which cover several miles. It will probably take several days before communication is restored. The official memorandum by the railway authorities issued to-day states the line between Stankwa and Nyaunwyan stations is not seriously damaged. Serious breaches are threatened between Samon and Thabyedoung stations, work of repairs is being pushed on rapidly.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

Lady Eileen Elliot will give a dance at Squires Hall on October 20th.

There will be a meeting of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association at Viceregal Lodge on October 12th.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the All India Memorial Fund at Viceregal Lodge on Saturday 17th instant at 12 noon over which His Excellency the Viceroy will preside.

Sir C. S. Bayley arrived at Simla to-day and it is a guest at Viceregal Lodge.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 14.

Play this morning was for the Challenge Shield and the Captain's Cup. In the first round for the Shield, Thubron beat Coombs one up at the 20th green after a very close match. Roberts beat England 8 up and 6 to play, much to everybody's surprise, as it was expected that the match would be a close one. Roberts, however, maintained his fine form of yesterday, while his opponent was off his game. Pechey beat Duxbury fairly easily by 4 up and 3, while Mackenzie and Radcliffe-Smith had a close match for the first nine holes, but eventually Mackenzie won rather easily by 3 up and 2 to play. This morning's results for the Captain's Cup were as follows :—

Lowndes beat Mould, 6 up and 5 to play.
Cameron beat Garett, one up.
White beat Harrison, 6 up and 4 to play.
Owen beat Duxbury, 3 up and 2 to play.
Durnford beat Turner, 8 up and 6 to play.
Arnot beat Burns, 6 up and 4 to play.

Ousley beat Pipe, 2 up and 1 to play after 26 holes.

LATER.

Play was continued this evening for the Captain's Cup and the foursomes. In the former Scott beat White three up and two to play; Lowndes beat Kelly three up and one to play, and in the foursomes Durnford and Turner beat Roberts and Coombs two up; Arnot and Radcliffe-Smith beat Mackenzie and Thubron three up and one to play.

In the ladies' competition, 9 holes of which were played in the morning and nine holes in the afternoon and which was against bogey, Mrs. Tuke won one up and Miss Froom was second four down.

The results were as follows :—Mrs. Tuke 1 up; Miss Froom 4 down; Mrs. Pooley 5 down; Mrs. Nicholls 6 down; Mrs. Duxbury 7 down; Mrs. Thubron 8 down; Miss Mould 8 down; Mrs. Arnot 10 down; Mrs. Pipe 12 down.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Win for King's Royal Rifles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

In the Durand Football Tournament, two games were played this afternoon. The first was East Yorkshire Regiment *vs.* the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office started with a rush and kept their opponents busy for the first ten minutes of play, having decidedly the best of the exchanges, but lost a splendid opening which their centre forward failed to take advantage of. The East Yorks then settled down to business and a brisk attack at the Foreign goal soon resulted in an easy shot by the centre forward of the Yorks which found the net. In the second half the game was slow. The Yorks, having a slight advantage, the Foreign Office could not get beyond the Yorks' backs, while on the other hand, after much up and down play the Yorks were rewarded by a beauty sent in by their centre forward which the custodian of the Foreign Office could not save. The game thus resulted in a win by the East Yorks by two goals to love.

The second game to-day was between the 2nd Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, and the King's Royal Rifles (Aldershot Cup-winners). The meeting of these two teams attracted a large amount of interest, the King's being made a second favourite for the cup on the strength of their Aldershot win, while on the other hand, it was asserted that Calcutta had brought up a fairly good team. Calcutta started the ball and set to work, immediately when after a good pass by their centre forward, Hurlston, sent in a beauty which narrowly missed scoring. The ball hit the cross-bar and fell within a couple of inches of the goal line. The custodian of the King's goal just managed to save. Fast and exciting play followed, in which the King's had a slight lead and kept pressing their opponents. Rowson, their left wing, getting possession of the leather, passed on to the forward who sent in a swift shot which Hendrie was unable to save. The King's thus secured their first goal. On the ball being centered the King's started pressing and within a few minutes secured their second goal. The ball being recentred, Calcutta put on a spurt, Hurlston making another splendid attempt, which however failed. From a good bout of passing Galbraith got on to the ball and lost a splendid opening within a few yards of goal. The whistle now sounded for half-time, the score being King's Royal Rifles two goals to Calcutta love.

In the second half the King's had all they play to themselves and lost no time in adding one more goal to the two previously obtained. Their forward being very quick and conspicuous, Hendrie, the Volunteer goal-keeper, had a busy time throughout and was called upon to save several times to which he bravely responded, but the King's were by far and away the swifter and better combined team and had no difficulty in adding two more goals to their credit which was mainly due to the extreme weak defence of the Volunteers. Within a few minutes of call of time, Calcutta managed to score their only goal through Pooler, their half back. For the winners, Rawson, Davis, Lee, Cronan, Kay, Cahill and Raineforth played up extremely well, and for the Volunteers, Hurlston, Montgomerie, Pooler, Lawton and Hendrie. On the call of time the game stood, the King's Royal Rifles, five goals; Calcutta Volunteers, one Goal.

Teams :—

King's Royal Rifles:—Goal, Wilkinson; backs, James and Wallace; halves, Kay, Cahill and Rainsforth; forwards, Willcox, Davis, Lee, Cronin and Rowson.

Calcutta Volunteer Riffes:—Goal, Hendrie; backs, Fraser and Crawford; halves, Montgomerie, Pooler, and Lawton; forwards, McCready, Burnett, Galbraith, Smart and Murlston.

CALCUTTA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 14.

Quite a big and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the meeting between the West Ridings (Holders) and the Calcutta F. C. on the Calcutta ground this evening in the semi-final round of the local Rugby Tournament, when after an even and keenly contested struggle both the teams retired with honours equal, a draw of one try or three points all resulting. It was quite a sensational event and excitement ran high in all sporting circles. Heavier in the scrum, the West Ridings packed and punted well, but brilliant footwork of the civilians' forwards and clever handling by their halves and three-quarters neutralised all spasmodic efforts of the Cupholders, two of whom were warned three times by Mr. Matelli, the Referee, for rough play and questionable tactics in the scrum. These shady tricks have made the Cup-holders rather unpopular with the sporting public of Calcutta. Wilson scored on a try for the West Ridings which Morris failed to convert just before call of half-time. Midway through the second moiety Cunningham scored only a try for Calcutta which Turnbull failed to convert from a very easy place. A sure victory for the Civilians was thus averted. The ground was very slushy and the game was practically confined to forwards. The re-play comes off on Friday on the Calcutta Ground.

Bombay meet Madras to-morrow on the Calcutta ground.

BOXING AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPT. 14.

"S" Battery, R. H. A. boxing tournament opened yesterday. Mr. O'Neill, Bar.-at-Law, was referee, the judges being Major Donall, Military Accounts, and Mr. Wigbley, King's Own. The first ties were fought and produced some keen contest; in the six round special contest, Pte. Davies, King's Own, defeated Pte. Riscon, H. L. I. The Tournament continues to-night.

POONA OPEN POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

Two excellent games were witnessed this evening in the open Polo Tournament which a large gathering of spectators watched from the pavilion. The first game between the Central India Horse and General Alderson's Team was a hard galloping well fought out one, from start to finish, the General's Team coming out winner by 8 goals to Central India Horse 4 goals.

The other which was practically Semi-Finals, as the winners the Inniskilling Dragoons meet General Alderson's Team in the final, was contested by that Regiment and scratch a combination called remounts who considering, they were unaccustomed to one another's play, put up very good fight against last year's winners. The score by the end of this game was, Inniskilling Dragoons 8 Goals and the Remounts one goal.

During the evening Colonel Butler and Officers, R. F. A., were "at Home" and the Military Band helped to liven proceedings. An unfortunate accident occurred during the first game. The pony ridden by Havilder Human Singh of the Central India Horse fell down dead a while first chukker was in progress.

S. I. RIFLE MEETING.

The Award of Prizes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 14.

The National Rifle Association Championship aggregate which entitles the winner to compete annually for the Prince of Wales Prize at Bisley was won this morning by Sergt Major Berryman of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteers with a score of 188. He receives the National Rifle Association Medal, a gold chevron and badge and Rs. 200. The second man was found in Corpl Eden of the Middlesex Regt from Allahabad whose aggregate was 186. He gets the S. I. Rifle Association Medal and Rs. 125. The Branson prize for 1000 yards has been won by Corpl Jackson of the Manchester Regt with a score of 33 for which he receives Rs 100.

The N. C. O's plate for 300 and 600 yards an event next in importance only to the blue riband of the meeting was won by the first team of the 2nd Madras and Southern Mahrattas Ry Volunteers out of 20 teams with an aggregate score of 245. The Lalbagh Cup goes to the 81st Pioneers.

POONA FLOWER SHOW.

THE Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India will hold a Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on the 23rd and 24th instant :—

The Working Committee consists of the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison, I. C. S., C.S.I., President, Major General Alderson, C. B., Vice-President, the Collector of Poona, the Director of Agriculture, Khan Bahadur Major Dinshaw D. Khambatta, V. D., Hon'ble Sirdar R. B. Coopooswamy Mudliar, Mr. Framjee D. Ghaswalla, Major F. Morris, Capt. T. Todd, Mr. K. D. Naegamvala, M. A., and the Hony. Secretaries, Messrs. Padumjee and Gammie.

BOMBAY MOUNTED SPORTS.

A novel feature at the Bombay Gymkhana's mounted sports, which were held yesterday, was a rounding up competition, in which teams consisting of one lady and two men were set the task of rounding up a bullock and driving it between two posts into a zareba. The conditions provided that ladies might use pig-sticking poles to guide the animals, while the men might direct them with their horses and "use their voices to encourage them." The result was much excitement and amusement. Bullocks dashed wildly all over the ground. There was much shouting and hard galloping, but not one bullock ever finished inside a zareba. Instead they mostly escaped through a gap in the railings and when the sports were all over were still missing. No award, of course, could be made. The other events included "Crusader stakes," in which the men, after a preliminary ride, received spurs and Crusader's badges, and then galloped to a heap of cocoanuts, one of which they had to bring back to the winning post as an infidel's head and also heads and posts for ladies and a sabre competition.

Results :—

Section Jumping: 1, Major Pitman, Captain Haymes, Captain Richmond and A. Giles.

Sabre Exhibition: 1, Captain Haymes, 2, A. K. Graham.

Heads and Posts for Ladies: 1, Mrs. McCausland; 2, Mrs. Richmond.

Crusader Stakes: 1, Captain Haymes and Mrs. Hatch; 2, E. G. Pearson and Miss Kirby; 3, H. G. W. Meikle and Mrs. Wallace.

Scurry: 1, E. G. Pearson's Buccanneer; 2, A. Holmes' Pencil (ridden by A. Giles.)

B. V. A. VS. PURSER'S DEPARTMENT S. S. "PERSIA."

A well-contested football match, arranged by the Seamen's Institute, took place on Tuesday on the Marine Lines ground, the rival teams representing the B. V. A. Club and the Purser's Department of the R. M. S. "Persia." The play was very keen and spirited throughout with no advantage on either side until nearly half-time. The P. and O. men then scored neatly and afterwards having easily the best of it won by 6 goals to 1.

SHAKESPEARE NATIONAL THEATRE.

THE movement for the establishment of a Shakespeare National Theatre is every day being carried a step nearer realisation, and the Executive Committee have now every confidence that before the year of the tercentenary of the poet's death arrives they will be in a position to place definite proposals for a fitting memorial before the country.

Much progress has been made, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," and the scheme, now commonly agreed upon, has taken a more concrete form. The Executive Committee have decided for the purposes of the appeal to institute the following four funds:—

Fund A—Site..............Sum required about £100,000
" B—Building and Equipment— Sum required about £150,000
" C—Endowment... " " " £250,000
" D—To be allocated to Funds A, B, or C, at the discretion of the Committee.

It is felt that the ground has now been well prepared in London and it is in the great provincial centres that the crusade will be carried on in the coming autumn months. Beginning with Hull on November 17, the Executive Committee have arranged special matinees in the following towns: Nottingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, and Cardiff, the tour ending on December 7. The programme for these performances is one of special interest and will consist of three plays. There will be a new play which Mr. Bernard Shaw has presented to the Memorial Fund, a new play written by Miss Diana Cholmondly, and the third item in the programme will be the Masque of Shakespeare, by Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, which was played at the end of June last in the garden of St. Dunstan's, Regent's park, by permission of Lord Londesborough, and at Knole, Sevenoaks, by permission of Lord Sackville. Among the distinguished members of the profession who then appeared as masquers were Lady Beerbohm Tree. Miss Lilian Braithwaite, Miss Ellen Terry, Miss Lillah McCarthy, and others, who it is hoped, with a number of well-known amateurs will take part in the provincial performances.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

WHO RULES INDIA ?

An Agent at the End of a Wire.

The following article is published by the "Daily Mail" over the signature "Asiaticus."

Though the fact is hardly yet realised in England Lord Morley has deliberately raised the gravest constitutional question concerning the control of India which has come before country for a hundred years. The challenge he has thrown out involves issues more fundamental in their character than those presented when the Crown replaced the Company after the Mutiny.

At the close of the Indian Budget debate in the House of Commons on July 26, Mr. Montagu, Under-Secretary of State for India, propounded a conception of the functions of his official chief without precedent in the long history of British relations with India. He quoted from the Act of Parliament which says :—

That the Secretary of State in Council shall superintend, direct and control all acts, operations, and concerns which in any way relate to or concern the Government or revenues of India, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances and all other payments and charges whatever out of or on the revenues of India.

He went on to speak of Lord Morley as though he were directly ruling India. He described the way famine had been fought and frontiers protected recited many other details of the ordinary work of Indian administration, and ascribed all the results to his chief. According to Mr. Montagu, Lord Morley had done everything. He introduced this astonishing sentence :—

Lord Morley and his Council, working through the agency of Lord Minto, have accomplished much. The Viceroy is the representative of the King-Emperor, and as such receives royal honours. Never before has he been spoken of by a Minister as the "agent" of the Secretary of State. Never before has a Secretary of State advanced pretensions such as Lord Morley has now put forward.

A NEW SITUATION.

Let it be said at once that this statement was not the blunder of a young Minister new to office. It was measured, intentional, and preconceived. Mr. Montagu read from a written statement, carefully prepared, and Lord Morley sat in the Peers' Gallery nodding benign approval of his words.

If the incident obtained small notice in England, its gravity was at once understood in India when the full text of Mr. Montagu's speech was received. Telegrams are arriving which express the bewilderment everywhere felt at the unprecedented position Lord Morley has assumed.

The situation now created has been steadily but secretly developing for the last five years. From the moment Lord Morley entered the India Office he began to display a conception of his prerogatives utterley at variance with the attitude of his predecessors. He seemed to imagine himself to be the only ruler of India, and to regard the Viceroy merely as his deputy. He interfered, in excess of precedent, in every department of the Administration. The general at the head of troops engaged in a campaign, the lieutenant-governors of distant provinces, and even subordinate officials, found themselves, to their own surprise and embarrassment, receiving direct telegrams from the Secretary of State. The Viceroy was at a discount. He had become an "agent," and not always an informed agent.

UNIVERSAL INTERVENTION.

Lord Minto was placed in an exceedingly difficult position. He was not the nominee of the party in office. He had to exercise a degree of restraint which might have been less necessary had he been dealing with his own political colleagues. He is, moreover, the kindliest and most pacific of men, and he preferred to accept in silence a distasteful position rather than resort to the alternative of resignation. When we are asked to believe, however, that complete accord has always existed between the present Government of India and the India Office we can only do so by disregarding the real facts. Lord Morley has not confined himself to universal intervention. He has repeatedly claimed and his henchmen have echoed his words to have been responsible for nearly all that is good in the administration of India during the last five years. He has repeatedly spoken in terms which seemed to imply that the Viceroy was a mere cipher and subordinate. He has now, through his mouthpiece, Mr. Montagu, thrown all pretence aside, and openly sought to exercise which were never meant to pertain to the office of Secretary of State.

Now, it ought to be obvious to every reasonable Englishman that India cannot be primarily ruled from England. The Indian peoples require direct and personal rule. They must see the man who settles their destinies visibly before them. The Viceroy is in their eyes and, in fact, the virtual embodiment of the King-Emperor. If the man who represents the King-Emperor exercises no direct and powerful authority over them, if he is declared to be a mere "agent," a puppet of the India Office, what is to become of their loyalty to the Throne?

SECRETARY OF STATE'S FUNCTIONS.

The Secretary of State was never meant to be the ruler of India. He is an auditor, a reviser, a moderator, a superintendent, a corrector one who authorises and approves and restrains, call him what you will. He can suggest and decide such reforms as those recently carried out. He has the last word. He reproves and admonishes and sanctions but he does not, or should not, directly rule, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, the leading authority, says that "The superintendence, direction, and control of the civil and military government of British India is vested in the Governor-General of India in Council." He has to pay "due obedience" to "all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State but he remains and must necessarily remain, the direct ruler. The Secretary of State's Council is practically advisory, although it has limited financial powers. Under Lord Morley it has been reduced to inanition.

No one who understands the question would seek to deny that the Secretary of State has almost unlimited powers. So, too, has Parliament, and it is both wise and salutary that the Secretary of State should possess such powers, and that Parliament should exercise its right of scrutiny and disapproval whenever desirable. The Secretary of State must also, as John Stuart Mill said in an earlier day, "lay down principles and issue general instructions for future guidance, and give or refuse sanction to great political measures which are referred home for approval." But Mill also declared that "The Executive Government of India is, and must be seated in India itself." Sir John Strachey said that "The Secretary of State initiates almost nothing," and that "he has no disposition to interfere needlessly in the administration of India." If Mr. Montagu had read the despatch covering the Act of 1833, which he quoted, he would never have presumed to expound such unwarrantable claims. Its whole spirit implies that the work of governing India was intended to be undertaken in India.

To examine the historical aspect of this vital question would involve discussion of the relations between Lord Ellenborough and Lord Canning, Lord Salisbury and Lord Northbrook, Lord Wolverhampton and Lord Elgin, and Lord Midleton and Lord Curzon. Such an examination is not here necessary. What is necessary is to affirm that the steady weakening of the power and authority of the Viceroy and the Government of India by Lord Morley has contributed very materially to bring about the alarming conditions in which we find India today. Lord Morley has not been content with his policy towards Simla. He has avowedly tried to undermine the position and the prestige of the Indian Civil service. In the House of Lords on March 4. 1909, he said, in reply to Lord Macdonnell :—

As for the arguments of the noble lord they are good, sound, bureaucratic arguments; but it is the bureaucratic system that we are going to make a breach in.

ONE-MAN AUTOCRACY.

What Lord Morley is doing, in effect, is to substitute for the bureaucratic system under which we have ruled India for a century a one-man autocracy enthroned at Whitehall, scornful alike of Parliamentary criticism and of the informed representations of the Government of India. Under the most Radical Government England has ever known, India is being ruled unconstitutionally, despotically, with good intent, but often with grave error, by a statesman who is violating the doctrines which he has spent a great part of his life in expounding. Lord Morley talks of decentralisation, but he has gathered the reins of power into his hands to an extent hitherto unknown.

The present situation cannot possibly continue. No Viceroy can ever successfully rule India if the traditions inaugurated by Lord Morley are to be perpetuated. If India is to be ruled by a Minister at Whitehall, regardless of his own Council indifferent to Parliament except for a single day once a year, headless of the advice of the Government of India, eager to explain that he has "accomplished much" through his "agents," then the whole system so laboriously constructed, under which Great Britain has in the past controlled India, must go by the board.

Upon the right solution of this very serious problem depends the whole future of British rule in India. There ought to be some modification of the aspirations of the Secretary of State before Lord Hardinge sails.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim presiding.

With regard to the plot of land adjoining the chawls for Municipal halalkhores, at Valpakhady Road, the Commissioner wrote to the Committee that there were a number of insanitary structures and he had requested the Executive Engineer to take action to get them demolished. The plot of land belonged to Mr. Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy and it was extremely suitable for the construction of additional chawls for halalkhores who were accommodated in hired quarters in B Ward. The area of the plot was about 3,585 square yards and the Executive Engineer estimated its value at Rs. 50,000 including 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition. The Commissioner considered it highly desirable that the Municipality should acquire this land and build chawls on it for halalkhores, the majority of whom would then be concentrated in one place instead of being lodged in hired quarters in a scattered manner. As he understood that Mr. Ahmedbhai intended constructing permanent buildings on the land, it was necessary that an early decision as to its acquisition by the Municipality should be arrived at. The Commissioner accordingly is requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the acquisition of the piece of land in question and to its cost being met from the 13 1-2 lakhs loan for providing quarters for Halalkhores, etc. If the sanction above applied for be accorded, he requested the further sanction of the Standing Committee to his applying to Government for the acquisition of the land.

The Committee resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation with a recommendation for the necessary sanction.

The Committee then adjourned to Friday week at 1-30 p. m.

HORSE-BREEDING.

National Scheme to Stop Shortage.

WE are able to announce, says the "Daily Mail," that two decisions of considerable importance have just been made by the Board of Agriculture, with a view to a national system of horse-breeding. Firstly, the Board has made an application to the Treasury for a substantial grant from the Development Fund for the purpose of the encouragement of horse-breeding. Secondly, Lord Carrington states in a letter to the secretary that the Board will, at a later period, "avail themselves of the assistance of members of the Master of Hounds organisation," both as advisers and in the administration of the scheme. This should mean a real advance in a matter of vital importance to the nation. The Board of Agriculture has already proposed to register 500 stallions and 25,000 mares suitable for breeding army horses, with the offer of purchasing the foals on or before becoming three years old. It is a very wise step to use the Master of Hounds' organisation. As many as sixty-seven masters of foxhounds, responding to the scheme worked and suggested by Mr. Stapleton, a Lincolnshire yeoman, have promised to offer their services as a centre of registration. Breeders are asked to communicate with the hunts, and it is hoped in this way that our horses will be located, and a universal breeding organisation will be set afoot, at no cost whatever.

What the organisation asks is that they shall be told exactly what stamp of horse is required, and that if the animal is up to that standard it shall be taken as a foal, and a retaining fee be advanced yearly till it is taken away by the Government at three years old. Given a certain market and a knowledge of what the market—in this case the nation—wants, our breeders will breed the horses in plenty, with no effort or expenditure on the part of the Government. Lord Carrington's words should mean that he approves of this scheme. The only question remaining is whether the commissioners of the Development Grant will accede to the request of the Board. There are some indications that they will oppose the grant of any money to anybody, even the Board of Agriculture, and will themselves administer their own funds as far as possible. If the money does not come from the Development Grant it should come direct from the Treasury. The nation cannot afford further depletion of its horses.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Sept. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 2nd instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow morning with the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Dignasse, Mr D
Board, Mr A C
Powell, Capt W J
Titus, Mr M T and Mrs
Scandall, Mr E
Oldham, Major

FROM MARSEILLES.

Pollard, Mr A R
Budding, Dr C
Ridsdale, Mrs C
Henderson, Major M H
Sandelands, Capt H R
Howard, Mr C E
Buckland, Lt G C B
Everitt, Mr G O
Evans, Mr G
Connell, Mr H
Burmester, Lt T G
Arthur, Mr H B C
Haythornthwaite, Rev J H
Kirkwood, Mr T W and Mrs
George, Mr G
Wilkins, Lt Col
De Butts, Mr F C
Tuchakra, Mr B
Lang, Mr J C
Lugton, Mr Gilbert
Wutyler, Mr H
Holberton, Mr E J
Scroope, Mr A E
Stevens, Mrs C F
Stranack, Lt H R
Landon, Mr F H
Crawford, Mrs L
Bright, Mrs Miss G E
Ammen, Mr and Mrs W
Jamall, Mr O O
Brown, Mr G
Davies, Mr W J
Leaycraft, Mr Edger
Page, Mr C P
Sevadjian, Mr H
Lawrie, Mr A R
Bright, Mr G E
Harris, Mr H D
Jehangir, Mr C
Robb, Mr A
Kuben, Mr J
Bridgeman, Lt the Hon'ble R D O
Law, Mr J
Dawes, Lt G W P
Anes, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

De Tuyall, Mr M A
Cumming, Mr R C G

FROM PORT SAID.—Singh, Capt G

FOR KARACHI.

Broome, Col G
Lane, Mr C M
Bloomern, Mr C F
McWhinnie, Mr W
Hirst, Mr S
Marshall, Mr G S

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Dco. Balduino," September 15.

Passengers per Italian Mail s.s. "Dco. Balduino," Capt. D. Maganzini, sailing to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 3 Shed, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) sharp, on the 15th instant, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to-day, with their luggage and kit :—

Alikhan, Mr J M
Alphonse, Rev Mother M
Butt, Mrs K M
Cowper, Mr A
Des Voux, Genrl and Mrs C
Desouza, Mr and Mrs and 3 sons and 1 girl
Desouza, Mr A C S
DaCosta, Mr D L
DaCosta, Mr D F
Dias, Mr M
DeFonseca, Lieut A and son
Fraser, Mr D
Graf, Mrs and 2 childs
Holland, Miss H A
Husain, Mr S M
Hamilton, Dr R W
King Major and Mrs S W and son
Kohler, Mr
Lorette, Miss M
Mustahsin, Mr S M
Miller, Miss S J
Mercada, Miss M dyon
Mehilay, Mr H J
Muller, Rev and Mrs E
Nusserwanji, Mr N M
Narayan, Mr S
Nash, Mr and Mrs
Rodrigues, Dr R
Solomon, Mr and Mrs J 3 daughters and 3 sons
Sundin, Rev L P
Shepherd, Mr and Mrs H and 2 childs
Stafford, Mr
Sathaye, Dr
Heron, Rev and Mrs and children
Vaughan, Mr

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GIRLS' DRESSES.

Pretty little dresses for girls are designed all in one piece or have merely a rounded neck and short sleeves, writes a London correspondent, under which a small guimpe is worn. Frocks for girls of from sixteen to eighteen are not modifications of those for their elders; the girls have their own fashions, and their simplicity makes for daintiness. Although the latest quality of serge is much used for day frocks for girls of this age, it is chosen more frequently in its everyday colours of navy blue and white than in the pretty tints shown. This material, which is actually a silken texture known as silken serge, is displayed in the most lovely tints and it seems rather a pity not to dress girls, during the summer months, in such hues as those of the delicate and marvellous shades of pink blue, and red copied from the sweet pea, the favourite flower of the moment.

A NEAT SKIRT.

The coat and skirt is always useful. A neat and simple little skirt follows the pleated model, which always as a certain amount of consideration. Sometimes the wide pleats are set on a small pointed apron-like insect, to which the bodice is attached. Touches of smoking have appeared again on some of the dresses merely as a finish at yoke and wrists; this may be replaced by the embroidered bands in contrasted colours shown on many of the new models. The semi-fitting coat is cut to reach well under the waist, and is nearly always finished with the narrow line of embroidery in self colour. Where a blouse or skirt seperate from the bodice is preferred the best materials are, after lawn or batiste thin woollen crepes or delains, soft China silks or shantungs, swiss embroidery is not at all likely to lose any of its popularity, and some dainty blouses have underlings of thin silk as a protection for slightly colder weather. Such pretty shirts as those of soft white silk made in wide pleats and finished with transparent colours are always nice wear for girls. The large pearl buttons that fasten them, the neat waist-belt of white kid or in a colour to repeat the skirt, form nice additions to a simple daily dress and a good deal of attention should be paid to such trifles as bets, buckles, and so on, for they are constantly varying in design. Party dresses for girls of this age are mostly white, and the variety of beautiful and easily draped white materials available has never been surpassed. Perhaps best of all is a silky woollen that looks as if it should be durable since it is hard and dust repelling, most important qualities in a dress that is to be frequently in wear as the frock in the school outfit of a girl is certain to be. Much care ought to be devoted to sashes selected for use with these simple frocks, for all the latest models are finished with twisted or knotted ribbon sashes. Sometimes they introduce colour, or the costumes may be kept all on the same tone.

THE BOLERO.

The bolero has made its appearance once more and is both useful and seasonable. Small serge frocks with a foulard blouse in the same shade are often worn with these rounded or square-cut little boleros that may just as well be made of a thin silky stuff as of the more wealthy serge. A popular serge dress of fine silky navy blue, much used by first-class tailors. The skirt has flat stitched pleats, and a band of embroidery is inset with braid. The under-bodice might also be braided, or could be of blue silk foulard with a pattern on it. A band of braid outlines the bolero. The hat is a mushroom, either in straw or the hairy felt just introduced for early autumn wear, its trimming is a paisley scarf, and quills made of ribbon repeating its colours. The little afternoon dress is white cachemire de soie with a foulard hem, soft silk sash, and touches of lace, preferably Russian The chip hat has a twist of lace tied in a large bow.

THE ARYAN BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. Justice Rao Entertained.

ON Monday afternoon, the members of the Aryan Brotherhood gave an evening entertainment to the Hon. Mr. G. S. Rao, on his accession to the Bench of Bombay High Court at its premises on Hornby Road. The majority of the members of the Brotherhood were present on the occasion. Among those present who were received by Mr. B. B. Joshi, Bar-at-law, Joint Hon. Secretary of the Brotherhood, were :—The Hon. Sir N. Chandavarker, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. D. A. Khare, Mr. D. G. Sukhadwala, Dr. G. B. Prabhaker, Mr. T. N. Malvi. Mr. V. M. Pukvasa, Mr. M. R. Jayker, Mr. B. J. Dessai, Mr. Dharamsey J. Thakar, Mr. Madhavji Virji, Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhai, Mr. A. A. Chitre, Mr. G. N. Gupte, Mr. N. Master, Mr. M. L. Mehta, Mr. L. A. Shah, Mr. G. L. Narsinghan, Mr. R. R. Nabar, Mr. V. S. Bhandarker, Mr. C. A. Vakil, Mr. Dalpatram Ichharam, Mr. B. S. Turkhad, Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai, Mr. M. I. Mehta, Mr. Dwarkadas Gordhandas and others. Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, the President of the Brotherhood, who presided on the occasion while welcoming the guest of the evening dwelt on the manifold qualities of his head and heart. Referring to the high tone of his moral character Sir Narayan wished him a happy and prosperous future life on behalf of the members of the Brotherhood. The Hon. Mr. Rao replying said that he could not adequately express the degree of indebtedness felt by him for the high honour done to him and for the high term in which he was spoken of by the president. He concluded by assuring his brethren that for the time he may join with them in hoping that he may be able to realise the high hopes and expectations formed of him. After partaking of refreshments served, the gathering dispersed.

FLYING FROM A HOTEL BILL.

A hotel-keeper at one of the now numerous aviation stations, not far from Paris, says a London correspondent, is wondering what became of an aviator who had been his guest, and who seems to have taken to flight just when the critical moment arrived for paying his hotel bill. The aviator in question had an ugly fall while making a flight. He was conveyed to the best hotel in the neighbourhood. The report went that he had his leg broken. The hotel-keeper, whilst sorry for the aviator, was nevertheless proud at the distinction of having a real flying man under his roof, and probably for a long time, too. The best room was given to the customer who had thus fallen from the sky just in the nick of time to attract other customers. The best bed, in which kings and emperors are supposed to have slept, was given to him, and the little hotel was in a fever of excitement. The doctor, however, diagnosed only a fracture of the skin. Still, it would require some weeks to heal, during which the patient had to keep to his bed. The hotel-keeper did all in his power to make his customer happy during that time. The aviator accepted his attentions gracefully, ate and drank to his heart's content, in fact, he developed a most remarkable appetite, and the whole kitchen staff was kept busy supplying him with copious meals and unheard-of dainties. The best wine, too, was brought up from the cellar, and the hotel proprietor himself sometimes served his customer.

All this time there was not a word about the bill. This would be settled when the aviator was restored to perfect health. A day came when the cure seemed complete, and this time the hotel proprietor personally carried to the room of his guest a tasty dish, fresh from the kitchen. He was proud of his cook's achievement, and expected no ordinary compliments. But when he opened the door he was ready to drop himself, and he did drop the dish and smashed the plate into the bargain. "How on earth has he escaped?" was the frequent exclamation of the proprietor, after the whole hotel was searched. The aviator was gone, and there was no other indication except that the window was open. It was suggested that the aviator had taken to flight, and the open window was there to prove it. He had certainly not gone out by the door.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice DAVAR.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short cause.

275-10 Jehangir G and B Ruttanbai widow and another vs Goculdas Dharamsey and others T A Ghandy Daphtary F D

Long Causes.

404-10 Raghawayn B and N Bai Motibai widow vs Ben Hamobai alias Dhunbai widow Captain and V Part heard

435 09 Tyabji D and Co Deepchand Balchand and another vs Gangadas Girdharlal Motichand and D Part heard

121-10 Daphtary F and D Bai Manibai vs Bai Jamnabai widow and another Madhowji K and Co

480-10 Thakerdas and Co Pestonji H J Rustomji vs Bai Meherbai Unwalla and P

250-10 Unwalla and P Meherbai vs Pestonji S J Rustomji Thakersdas and Co

240-09 Mulla and M Yeshwantrao Savelram Gaikwar vs The B B and C I Ry Coy Crawford B and Co

433-10 Madhowji K and Co Jadhowji Morarji vs Vasanji Megji and Co a firm Motichand and D

434-10 Jehangir and S Heptulla Essufally and others vs Meister Lucius and Briening Co Ld Craigie B and Co

886-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Shapurji Framji Golah vs Homi Nusserwanji Ardeshir Wadia G and Co

440-09 N B Vakil Balkrishna Sakaram vs Sakaram Sorabji and others Jehangir G and B

132-09 Little and Co Charles William Wallace and others vs Chimandas Bhojulal Desai and another Malvi H M and R

375-15 Unwalla and P Jivraj Ruttonsey and Co vs Anantopa Venkapati Devji and others In person Jehangir M and S

125-09 Thakerdas and Co Khimji Assur Virji vs The Shri Baldeo Mills Ld and others Mulla and M

870 08 Payne and Co Ramchand Koopa and another vs Bhimji Manji Hande and others S B Mehta

Testamentary Suit.

3-10 Madhowji K and Co Gangabai widow vs Rukminibai D J Mistri

Long Causes.

1017-08 Unwalla and P Pestonji Bomanji Bilimoria vs S J Tellery Muncherisha and N

664-01 Mansookhlal J and R Gangabai widow and others vs Bai Santokbai widow and others Thakerdas and Craigie B and Co Dickshit D and S Daphtary F and D

692-08 Mulla and M Sarifabai widow vs Abdul Hoosein Mulla Mahomed Ali and others Jehangir G and E

705-07 Payne and Co Kathiabai vs Ebrahim Mahomed Bham and others Captain and V P S Qatliwalla Motichand and D

534-10 Tyabji D and Co Abdulla Aliackbhai and Co vs Allibhoy Chagla and Co Smitham B and L

696-09 Dadachanji and P Ismail Jacob Noor Mahomed vs Haji Abdulla Noor Mahomed J R Patel and Co Jamshedji R and D Tyabji D and Co.

697-09 Dadachanji and D Esmail Joosub Noor Mahomed vs Haji Abdulla Noor Mahomed and others J R Patell and Co. Jamshedji R and D.

353-09 J R Patell and Co. Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein Mamajiwalla vs Abdul Hoosein Abdul Tyab Mamajiwalla, Mulla J M

729-10 Captain and V Haji Abdulla Haji Begum Ahmed Khandwani vs Dawoodbhoy Cassambhoy J R Patel and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)
For Postponement.

235-10 Payne and Co, Nusserwanji Maneckji Marshall vs. Jamarayen H Dani Bicknell M and R.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

550-08 Bhaisanker K and G The Hope Mills Ld Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney Mulla and M Daphtary F and D

424-10 Edgelow G W and Co Sorabji Sapoorji and Co vs The Shri Baldeo Mills Ld Tyabji D and Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

679-09 Bhaisanker K and G Dayaram Hirjivan and others vs Maganlal Bulakidas Captain and V.

Long Cause.

70-08 Matubhoy J and M Hoosein Allana and others vs Mahomed Noor Mahomed and others Pestonji R K and Co.

Comercial Cause

660-10 J R Patel and Co Megji Valabhdas vs Jadhowji Morarji Jehangir M and S Part heard.

Long Causes.

671-03 Bhaisanker K and Ebji Umersey vs Pragji Bhimji and others Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir G and B Part heard,

260-01 Jehangir M and S Chabildas Jeewabhoy vs Amreetbai widow and others Tyabji D and Co Jamshedji R and D,

324-10 Thackerdas and Co Sapoorji B Bharoocha vs Ragoo Babaji J Bhaisanker K and G

814-08 Motichand and D Salebhoy Essofally vs Abdool Hoosein Rajbhoy and others S B Mehta Motichand and Co

30-08 Tyabji D and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed Payne and Co

749-07 Smitham B and Co Rukhma widow vs Bhagoobai widow and others Khunderao L and M

678-09 Manu H and Co Ibrahim Abdoola Moochala and others vs C Chaganlal and Co The firm Muncherska and M

726-09 Mulji and K Bai Nanda Gavri widow vs Memchandas Jaikissondas

190-09 Mulla and M Mirza Bahadur Baig vs Gopinath and others

5-09 Madhowji K and C Topan Damji a firm vs Cursondas Balgovandas and others Jamshedji R and D.

For Judgment on Claim No. 238
In Re Indian Coy's Act VI of 1882

Wadia G and Co In re Tricumdas Mills Coy Ld vs R D Sethna Thakerdas A Ghandy

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

237-10 Khunderao L and M Gulabchand Kasturchand vs Gunsham Laxmon Pewer.

1117-09 Smitham B and Co Rupji Madhowji the firm vs Adamji Hyderally Mulji and K

429-10 Ardeshir H D & Co Rukhsmchand Udechand vs Ghanashamdas Gurmukhrao

541-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Ahmed bin Essa Khalifa vs Yusuf bin Khalifa Matubhoy J and M

543-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Ahmed bin Khalifa vs Yusoof bin Essa and another Matubhoy J and M

568-10 Payne and Co The Andidinfarben Extract Fabricon Vormaka Jahan Geeja a firm vs Hyderally Cassamji and Co Jehangir M and S

635-10 Captain and V Abdul Rehman Yacoob vs Ahmed M.

655-70 J R Patel and Co Lalji Virji Valji Kalulal Nathurlal and another.

669-10 Ardeshir H D and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Munshi Mahomed Hassan Macca and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

676-10 Tyabji D and Co Mulji Bros and Jumani vs M A Nabal and Co Saroff D and D.

695-10 Bhaisanker K and G Soonderabai widow vs Devkavahoo widow Mulla and M.

702-10 Wadia G and Co G W Campbell and others vs Knatao Hemraj Jamshedji R and D.

704-10 In person Raichand Kessa and others Memon Suleman Haji Eliess Nurani.

735-10 Bhaisanker K and G Krishnadas Gordhandas vs Feroze Jamshedji Mulla Feeroze In person.

Long Causes.

638-08 Tyabji D and Co Balkrishna Shivlal and another vs Girdharlal Mulla and M.

1053-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Cursetji Dadabhoy Bhownagri vs Framji Nusserwanji Captain Payne and Co.

387-10 Jamshedji R and D F Frazer vs A M Frazer and another

63-09 Khunderao L and M Jadhowji Narayandas vs Virajlal Govindji and others Malvi H M and R Motichand and D Jeh G and B Little and Co

1066-08 Saroff D and D The Oriental Agency Coy Ld vs Wasoodev Narayen Kothare Chitale M and M

154-10 Jehangir M and S George Arthur Fredrick Coy Ld vs J M Maclean and another Jamshedji R and D

941-09 Jamshedji R and D K M Kothare vs Mohanlal Poonjabhoy and others Edgelow G W and Co Smitham B and Co.

429-09 Sabnis and G Narayen Ramji Chaman and another vs Dinanath Ramji Chaman and others Chitnis M and M Jamshedji R and D Matubhoy J and M

72 09 Jamshedji R and D Dayashanker Khemchand vs Dhunji Narandas and another Dickshit D and S.

BY THE WAY.

MEMORIES OF TRAFALGAR.

Of the musket-ball which killed Nelson at Trafalgar, and which is now on view at the Japan-British Exhibition, the following story was told by the surgeon, Mr. (later, Sir William) Beattie, who extracted it. "The ball struck the top part of his lordship's epaule, and entered the left shoulder. . . . On removing the ball, a portion of the gold-lace and part of the epaulet, together with a small piece of his lordship's coat, were found firmly attached to it." So firmly, indeed, that that they might have formed part of the bullet when moulded. Captain Hardy had the ballet mounted as a locket, and presented it to the surgeon, who is said to have given it to William IV Nelson's Trafalgar coat passed into the hands of Lady Hamilton, and after various vicissitudes was brought by the Prince Consort, who presented it to Greenwich Hospital.

LEGISLATION FOR PENGUINS.

The approaching International Congress at Vienna at which delegates from every civilised country will consider measures for the protection and preservation of wild animals, is a reminder that the Government of the Falkland Islands have just intiated legislation in the Legislative Council intended to put a stop to the wholesale destruction of seals and penguins. Under the proposed law heavy licence duties must be paid for permission to take either seals or penguins, and very drastic powers are vested in the authorities for dealing with captains of any vessels utilised for sealing or penguin-taking. In addition the Governor may proclaim any part of the islands as a preserve for these characteristic fauna, and pelagic sealing is absolutely forbidden.

THE ROYAL LETTER BAG.

Some interesting particulars of the correspondence of the King and Queen are given in "Chamber's Journal" by Mr. W. T. Roberts. It appears that on an average close on 600 letters are received every day by his Majesty, and rather less than half that number by the Queen. To facilitate the delivery of their Majesties' correspondence special arrangements exist at the General Post Office for the sorting and clearing of the letters for the King and Queen. Two sorting-clerks are always on duty at the Post Office attending to the letters coming through what is called in Post Office parlance the "Royal road."

THE LATE KING'S CORRESPONDENCE.

As a rule, we are told, the late King replied to his private correspondence personally; when in London, if not otherwise engaged, he spent a couple of hours in the afternoon at the Marlborough Club answering letters, otherwise he usually got through his personal correspondence in his private room before dinner, between half-past seven and half-past eight. One of King Edward's most regular private correspondents, by the way, was Prince Edward. Since the Prince of Wales left the Royal schoolroom at Marlborough House King Edward had written regularly to him, and received at least once a week a letter from the future heir to the Throne. A very considerable portion of the late King's correspondence, it is, perhaps, hardly necessary to say, was conducted in French and German.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S LETTERS.

Queen Alexandra's correspondence is, of course, not so large as was that of King Edward. Her Majesty receives from 100 to 150 letters daily, and has not, in the strict meaning of the word, any official correspondence to attend to. All letters not marked private are opened by her private secretary, and dealt with much in the same way as the King's correspondence, the name of the writer and the nature of the contents of each letter being entered in a letter-book. When she was at Buckingham Palace Queen Alexandra usually devoted two hours every morning to going through her correspondence in which work she was always assisted by Miss Knollys. When the Queen is out of London letters are forwarded to her twice a day from Buckingham Palace by the usual mail-service, and once a day when her Majesty is abroad. King's messengers are never employed to carry the Queen's letters.

FRENCH DOGS AND THEIR TAXES.

It is said that there are more dogs both of the pet and the sporting variety, in the United Kingdom than anywhere else. But surely France runs Great Britain very close, according to the official statistics just published as to the extent to which the revenue profits by the tax on dogs intoduced just twenty-five years ago. It is by their social or professional status that French dogs are made to pay. The pet and the sporting dog pay most, the watch dog very rightly least. There is no mention of the species which is pet and watch dog in one. We hope this silence is not an ominous sign of the degeneration of the pampered pets.

THE INCREASE IN EIGHT YEARS.

But that the enthusiasm for both pets and watch dogs has grown apace during the last eight years is shown by the fact that whereas in 1901 France possessed 787,295 pet dogs, she now owns 911,243, while the number of watch dogs has increased from 2,067,364 to 2,730,911. The dog-tax has, of course, risen correspondingly, and instead of the 8,695,758 francs paid for them nine years ago, 10,722,354 francs was paid last year, so that France may be said to have increased her resources in a manner at which probably there is less grumbling than at any other tax. The highest dog-tax, by the way, is 10 francs while the lowest is 1 franc figures which compare very favourably with those of Germany where even the poor old mongrel combination of pet and watch dog, though he be high in his teens pays no less than 7 marks 50 pfennig for the permission to live.

THE KING OF MONTENEGRO AS SMUGGLER?

The fact that the Royal purple is said worn by the Prince of Montenegro in token that henceforth he is King of the interesting little mountain district over which he has ruled so happily and for so many years, has brought forth any number of personal anecdotes illustrating the humour and the kindliness of his Majesty. King Nicholas is too popular and too picturesque a personality not to have figured largely in anecdotes, ancient and modern, so that not very much of what we read concerning him is new. But a little story which the Paris Liberte tells, we have not see elsewhere.

A PROMISE KEPT.

When, in 1858, he became a pupil of the Louis le Grand lycee at Paris, Prince Nicholas, than a lad of fourteen, soon became very popular, and when, in course of time, he had finished his studies, and was returning to Cettenji after gaining his B.A. in brilliant fashion, one of his masters said to him laughingly. "Well, young man, if ever you come back to Paris, promise to bring me a packet of real Montenegrin cigarettes: "I am told they are first rate." The Prince promised. Years after the professor was called into the reception-room of the school to see a visitor. It was his Highness the Prince of Montengro. "Look what I have brought you sir," he said, "These are the cigarettes for which you asked long, long ago. I hope you'll like them, for I have had them made specially for you. And I hope the fact that I have escaped paying duty on them at the frontier will make them taste doubly sweet." Query: Had he smuggled them through?

WATER SUPPLIES.

The deep basis of the Common Law was exemplified by the evidence given before the Joint Committee on Water Supplies, which showed that, practically speaking, the law on the subject of underground water was founded on, and is still, the same as the law of ancient Rome as laid down in the Digest of Justinian. "If a man digs a well in his own field, and thereby drains his neighbour's, he many do so unless he does it maliciously," was the English translation as given by Mr. Justice Maule in 1843. It may be that no great hardship was caused in days when population was scanty, and there was no great demand for water for cleaning purposes. But in these days when enormous populations massed in great cities find increasing difficulties in obtaining water from supplies close at hand, and are forced to construct enormous works which abstract large quantities of water from distant districts, it is clear that a reconsideration of the law is necessary.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

THE "BIG GOOSEBERRY" SEASON.

The motor battleship story deserves to be placed in the same category as the funnelless cruiser report which obtained currency early last year when the "Indefatigable" was about to be late down. The latter fallacy was exploded by the time the vessel had been commenced, and its revival the relation to the battleship which would take the place of the "Orion" on the stocks at Portsmouth may confidently be expected to share the same fate before the financial year is much older. The designs of the five large armoured ships which form part of the current building programme were settled in the fall of last year as is customary, and the inquiries which the Admiralty send out to contractors and others in anticipation of the laying down of new ships do not suggust, even remotely, that there will be anything about them of a "revolutionary" character. On the contrary, again judging from Admiralty inquiries, the vessels will simply be a further development of the "Dreadnought" principle. The reported innovation can therefore at once be dismissed as regards new construction, for which the initial outlay is provided in the current estimates, while to associate it with the ships of the, as yet, unthought of programme for the year 1911-12 is too anticipatory to carry any value. The conclusion left is that the motor-driven battleship is a product of the silly season.

ADVANCE IN MARINE PROPULSION.

Although the near future will undoubtedly be found to be pregnant with great changes in the means of propelling and arming our large fighting ships, yet if the traditions of our Navy be preserved these changes are not likely to be installed in the first instance in our largest and most costly vessels. The watertube boilers and turbine engines first received their trial in the Navy in torpedo craft and cruisers. After satisfactory trials in the smaller fry the Admiralty, under the advice of its Engineer-in-Chief at Whitehall, and the heads of large private firms, displayed fine courage in introducing tube boilers and turbine engines on board the "Powerful" and "Terrible" and the "Dreadnought" respectively; with results that have thoroughly justified their action and set the naval nations an example they have not been slow to copy—except in one or two cases. Moreover, the "Producer Gas" Engine appears to be quite as likely, or even more likely, to be introduced into large ships as the petrol motor engine; since experiments on a large scale with the "producer Gas" installation has been carried out by one of our private shipbuilding firms with considerable success, Even this system had its first trial in the Navy in a small gunboat, the "Rattler," chiefly at the instigation of the Marquess of Graham, who is a Commander in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. The installation was placed on board by that well-known and enterprising firm of shipbuilders and marine engineers, Messrs. Beardmore. This engine is in many respects similar to the ordinary industrial gas engine, which is now becoming familiar in commercial concerns on shore. Like the petrol motor, is possibilities in the reduction of the personnel of the engineroom department are very great and the speed of ships will be startling.

THE NEW WHITEHEAD TORPEDO.

In pointing out the superiority of the new "Dreadnought" battleship "Orion" over all her predecessors, sufficient stress has hardly been laid upon the great advancement in her torpedo armament. The weight of the explosive alone carried in the head of her 21in torpedo, will be quite 20 per cent more than the weight of gun-cotton carried in the head of the 18in, torpedoes of her immediate predecessor, the "Neptune." The speed of the new weapon is quite 10 per cent better over its whole range than the speed of the 18in. Whitehead while the effective range of the larger weapon is nearly 50 per cent, better than the smaller torpedo to be carried by the "Neptune." The naval service now has three Whitehead torpedoes in use whose diameters are 14in., 18in., and 21in, respectively. Their war heads carry 85, 205, and 250lb of gun cotton, respectively. The 14in torpedo is now only carried for boat use in the larger ships, and as the torpedo equipment of the older and smaller torpedo craft. An effective range of 7,000, which is claimed for the 21in. weapon will cause a battle fleet to be even more careful than it has been in lighting up the horizon for torpedo craft by searchlights at night. To bring searchlights into play would only disclose the whereabouts of fleet and make the ships targets for this prodigious torpedo to be launched at, from a distance that would render the attacking torpedo vessels quite immune from gun fire, since no present searchlights are powerful enough to light up an attacking flotilla at anything over half the range at which the 21in. Whitehead can be used. This is what gives the 21in. torpedo such an advantage, as a weapon of attack, over the 18in. weapon, whose range does not exceed 4,000 yards. The greater speed of the 21in. makes its accuracy as good as the 18in Whitehead.

CADETS' SEA-GOING TRAINING.

The Admiralty continue to show their faith in six months' cruises for the cadets, who undergo the second part of the training in the cruiser "Cornwall," while at the same time limiting the programme of the sister-ship "Cumberland" to three months. It has been asserted by some of those who are specially concerned in the training of naval cadets after they leave the colleges at Osborne and Dartmouth that extended cruises result in "staleness" being observed towards the end of the itinerary, and evidence of this, it is said, is to be found in the percentage of failures at the last examination of the "Cornwall's" cadets. Happily, the number of failures was very small, and the determining causes may have no connection with the duration of the cruises. At the same time, there is an opinion, rightly or wrongly, that six months' cruises are not productive of the best educational results. Evidently, however, this view is not shared by the Admiralty, as the programme of the forthcoming cruise of the "Cornwall" extends from September 21 to March 14. On the other hand, the "Cumberland" will be away only from September 17 to December 2. To compare the examination results in the two cruisers would be invidious; at the same time, there seems to be an appreciable difference in the effects of long and short cruises, upon which official light might be thrown perchance with advantage.

MOTOR CYCLISTS.

Referring to the scheme for the provision o motor cyclists for service with certain units of the Expeditionary and Territorial Forces, for the moment these are only to be provided for the Divisional Telegraph Companies of the first four divisions, those for the two quartered in Ireland being deferred till later. Neither is it apparently contemplated to supply them to the cavalry, an omission whose object is hardly obvious. The establishment to be provided for each division is to be an officer, a non-commissioned officer, and seven privates, all of whom will be selected from the Territorial Force, but will be transferred from their units to serve on a Special Reserve engagement. They will train for fifteen consecutive days during divisional and Army manœuvres, and on mobilisation will be liable for service at home and abroad. The Territorial Force will provide its own motor cyclists to the extent of of a sergeant and seven privates for the Divisional Telegraph Company of each division, and their training and liability will be as for the rest of the Second Line. Furthermore, in either case motor cyclists may with their own consent be called up at any time, provided the cost of employing them is met out of the local training grant. Each individual of whatever rank will keep up a serviceable motor-cycle of not less than 3h.p, and a special allowance of 6s. 6d. a day to cover petrol. wear and tear, &c, will be drawn, in addition to pay and ordinary allowance, whenever the cyclist is employed. The scheme, on the face of it, seems a good one, and should prove attractive.

MESS PRESIDENTS.

Major M. F. McTaggart, of the 5th Lancers, is the author of a work dealing with a subject of the highest importance, but one whose literature has decidedly been neglected. It is entitled "Hints to Mess Presidents," a race of faithful though often unappreciated, workers in the public good, who before they have, at the cost of their brother officers, bought the necessary experience, are often in want of advise and enlightenment on many matters of domestic detail. With what is evidently a thorough and complete graps of the subject Major McTaggart places on record what should constitute the daily work of the mess president and gives full instruction as to the keeping of accounts, the price of port dealing with contractors the plant required on manœuvres and in camp the steps to be taken with officers who forget to pay their mess bills, and many other matters of cognate military importance. We consider this to be in every way a most useful little work: it is written with knowledge, and should, we

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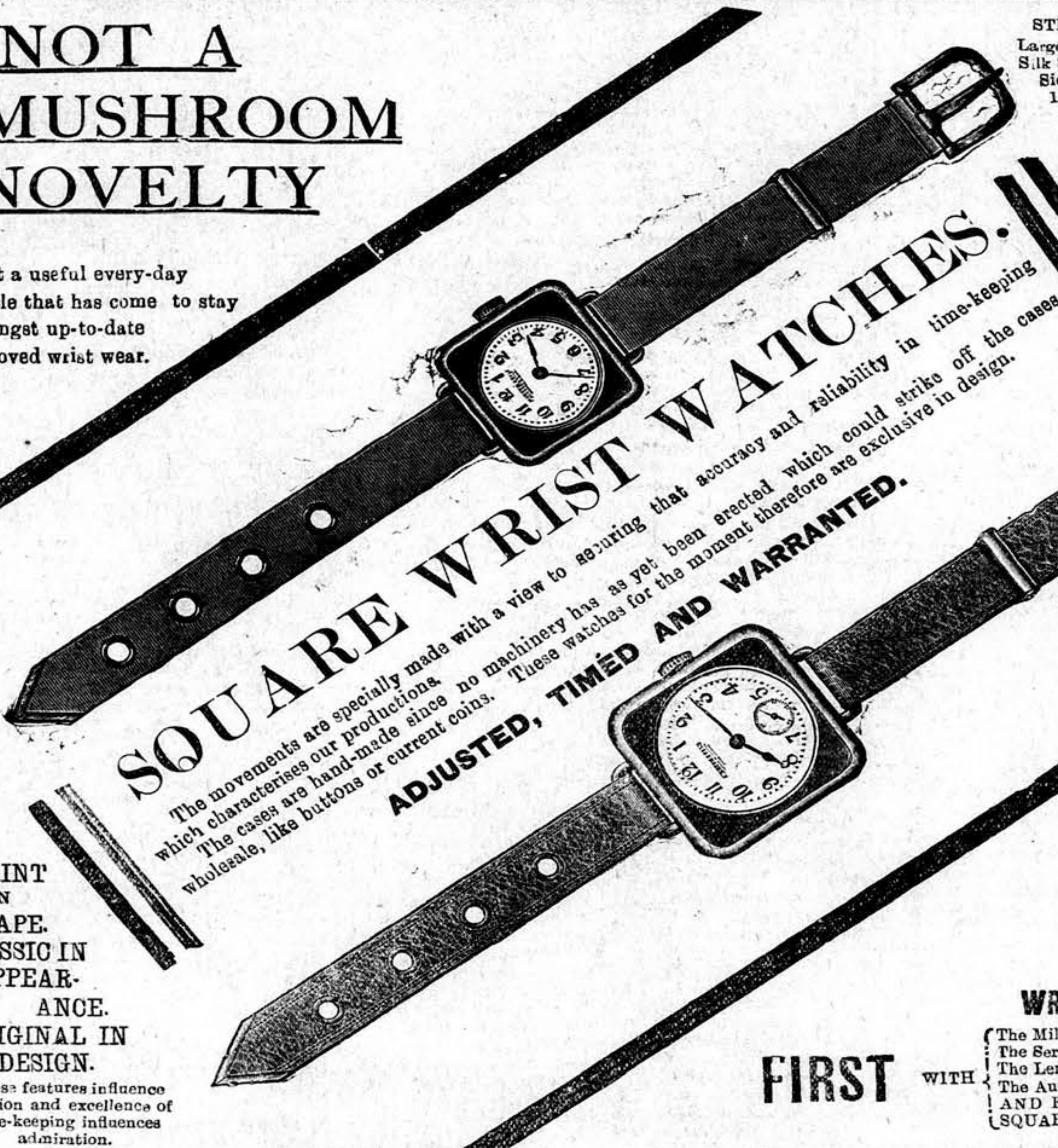

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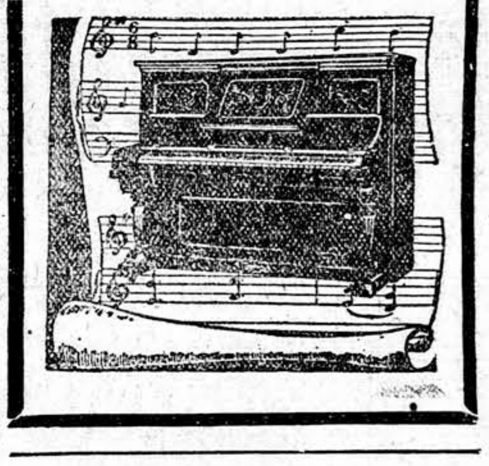

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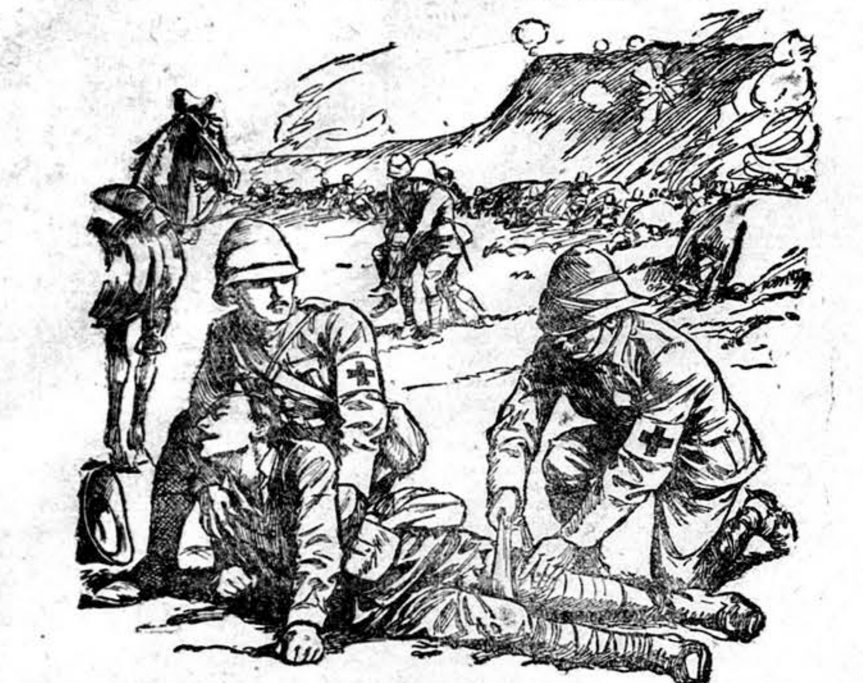
A Medical Officer



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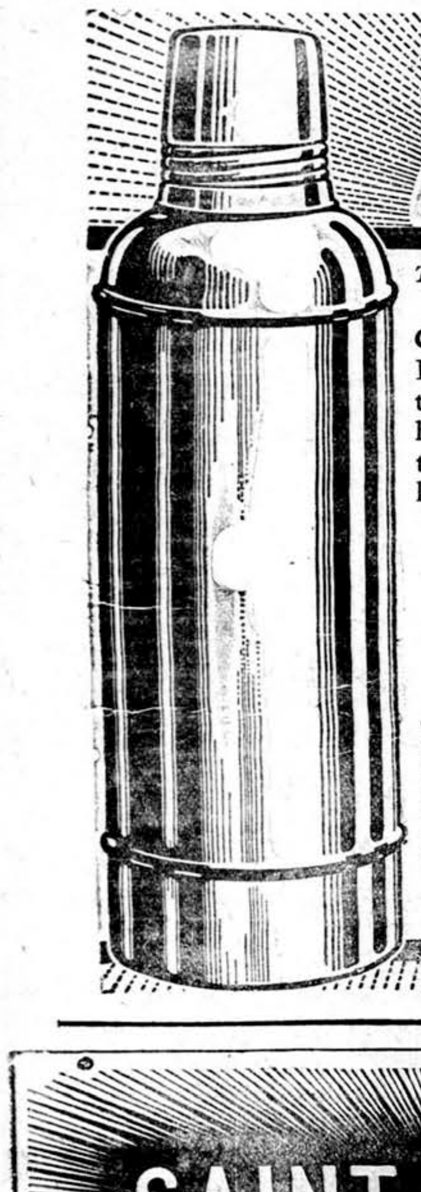

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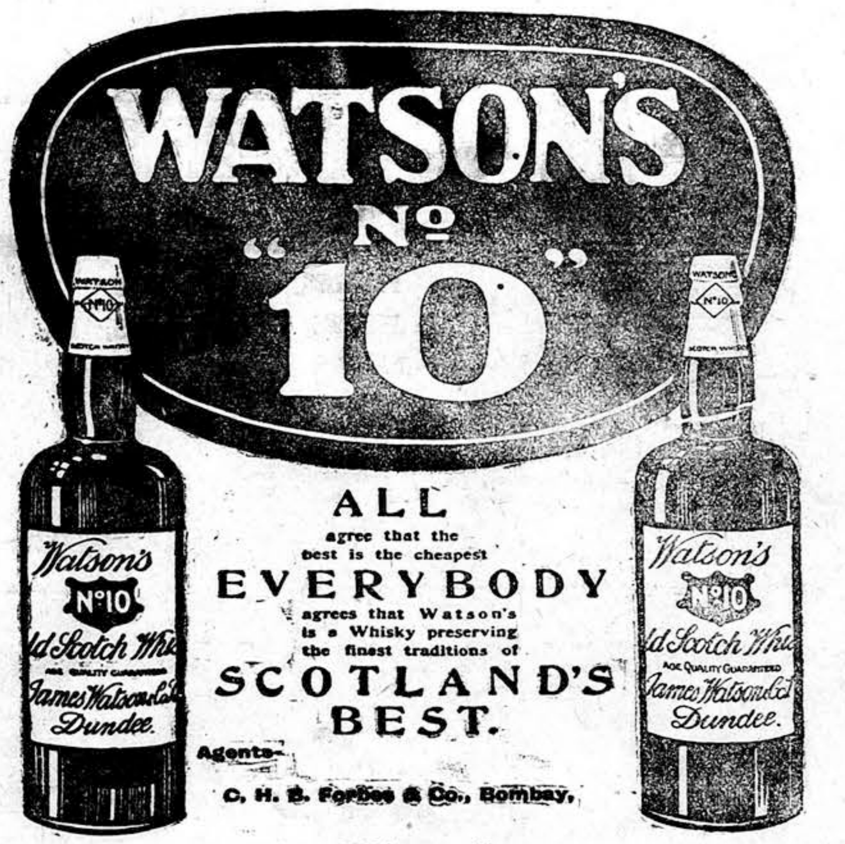

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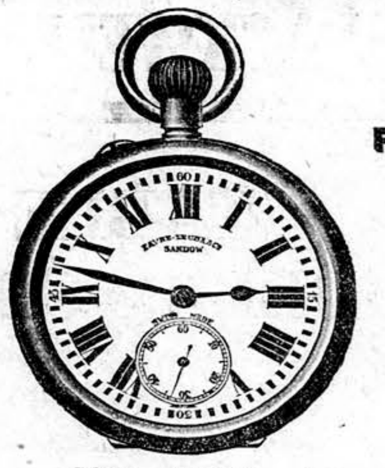

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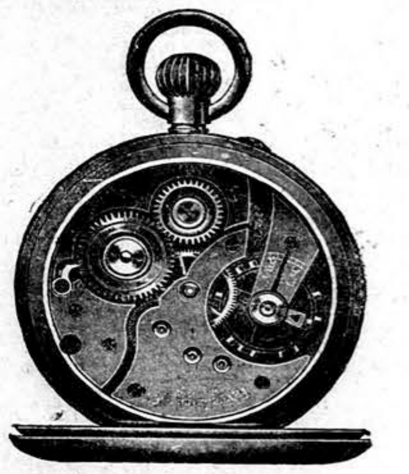

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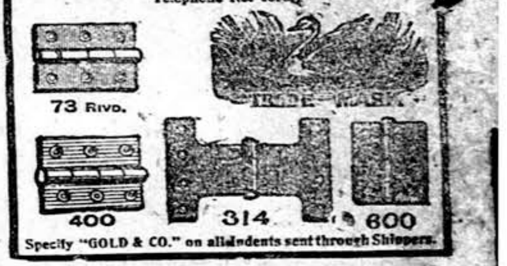

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